THE
North-Carolina Standard
IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY BY
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising.

Advertisements not exceeding *fourteen lines* will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge. Our charges for ADVERTISING BY THE YEAR are as follows:

One square,	6 months,	(14 lines to a square,)		$ 10
"	12 "	"	"	18
Two squares,	6 months,	"	"	15
"	12 "	"	"	25
Three squares,	6 months,	"	"	20
"	12 "	"	"	30

A limited number of advertisements will be taken for the Weekly paper, but no deduction will be made on any but yearly advertisements—these will be inserted at one-fourth less than the regular charge.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $5 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.

* * Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted. Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

H. CHISELIN. J. W. MARTIN.

A. M. McPHEETERS, A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office at No. 6, Roanoke Square,
NORFOLK, VA.
REFERENCES:
THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. DEWEY, Cashier " " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Soutter, } *Norfolk.*
Dr. N. C. Whitehead, }
Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va. }
Alex. Bell, Esq. }
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*
September 16, 1853. 87—

"SKY LIGHT!" EVANS & COOKE, *No. 29, Cheap Place*, Have received their entire Fall purchase of Goods, which are now open for inspection.
We deem it unnecessary to speak of their cheapness, as it is perfectly understood by ALL that Evans & Cooke believe in quick sales and short profits, and, as usual, are ahead of all competition.
EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

LADIES' DRESS GOODS. HEAVY RICH
Plaid Silks.
Heavy Brocade Silks.
Heavy Plain Silks.
Black and Blue Watered Silks.
Black Gro de Rhine Silks.
French De Lanes, Plain and Figured.
Do Cashmere, do do
Plaid Raw Silks.
French and English Merinos.
95 pieces cheap DeLane.
EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

PAINTS AND OILS.—A VERY LARGE SUPPLY of all kinds of PAINTS, OILS, and VARNISHES to hand and for sale, lower than can be bought elsewhere, on the most accommodating terms by
P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

WINDOW GLASS.—A LARGE SUPPLY OF ALL SIZES AND QUALITIES, kept on hand or ordered, to suit any size sash at very low rates.
Also, a good supply of PUTTY. Dealers will please give me a chance to fill their orders before buying elsewhere, if they want good bargains.
P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

CALL AT PESCUD'S DRUG STORE FOR YOUR supplies of American and Foreign PERFUMERY, TOOTH and HAIR BRUSHES, COARSE and FINE COMBS, SOAPS and SHAVING CREAMS, POMADES and HAIR OILS.
Pescud keeps a large stock and sells at a small advance to consumers and the trade.
86—
Sept. 12, 1853.

CIGARS AND CHEWING TOBACCO.—THE lovers of the WEED will be glad to hear that the subscriber has received an invoice of Superior Cigars—fine Cut and Lump Chewing Tobacco, various brands, and some Smoking Tobacco, as fragrant as they can find anywhere.
P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

REDLARD OIL IS NOW USED BY MANY persons in preference to TRAIN OIL because it is just as good, and much cheaper. A supply for sale very low at
PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

STATE BONDS WANTED.—$3,000 IN STATE BONDS WANTED. Apply at the Standard Office.
Sept. 28, 1853. 89—

LYON'S RAT PILLS AND SALVE. DON'T be annoyed any longer with rats, when you can exterminate them by giving Rat Pills, or greasing their food with Coster's Salve, which you will find at PESCUD'S.

SADDLER, FERTH & ROSS' MUSTARD. A large Case of this Mustard—which is considered the best in the world—by many persons—is just received at
PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

GLAZIERS' DIAMONDS AND KNIVES.—In Store and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

LYON'S RAT PILLS, THE MOST EFFECTUAL remedy ever used for the destruction of Rats, Mice, &c. erby
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

EXTRACTS FOR FLAVORING.—Rose, Vanilla, Orange, Lemon, Butter Almond, Cinnamon and Pine Apple in store and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

TABLE SALT.—VERY FINE AND WHITE in small bags, in store and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

CORN STARCH.—A FRESH SUPPLY JUST RECEIVED at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

DEPILATORY.—FOR REMOVING SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, for sale by
WILLIAS & HAYWOOD.

CHLORINE TOOTH WASH STANDS UNRIVALLED for cleansing the mouth and preserving the teeth and gums. For sale at
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD'S.

COD LIVER OIL.—A FRESH SUPPLY of Rushton, Clark & Co.'s just to hand, at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

FLOUR.—SUPERIOR FAMILY FLOUR, OF NEW Wheat, in Store, and for sale by
JAS. McKIMMON.
Raleigh, September 2d, 1853. 83—

CHEWING TOBACCO.—I have seven brands of the finest qualities of Chewing Tobacco, one of which is put up by Y. & E. P. Jones, and claimed the Premimm at our State Fair, for sale in packages or lots to suit the trade, by
P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, November 4th, 1853. 101—

PAINT MILLS.—A GREAT LABOR SAVING MAchine for grinding colors, and one which every painter should have; for sale at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

HADDOCK FISH.—120 BARRELS HADDOCK Fish, in fine order. For sale at a low price.
NIEMEYER & WHITE,
Portsmouth, Va.
Nov. 15, 1853. 1—

RED ASH COAL.—200 TONS BEST RED ASH Philadelphia Coal, in Yard. For sale by
NIEMEYER & WHITE,
Portsmouth, Va.
Nov. 15, 1853. 1—

BAGGING, ROPE AND TWINE.—BEST HEAVY Gunny Bagging, 46 inches wide,
Best Dundee Hemp Bagging, 44 do. do.
All in store and for sale by JAS. McKIMMON.
Raleigh, Nov. 14, 1853. 104—

NEW RIVER MULLETS.—20 BARRELS NEW River Mullets, in fine order, just received.
For sale by NIEMEYER & WHITE,
Portsmouth, Va.
Nov. 15, 1853. 1—

JUST RECEIVED, SALLAD FOR THE SOLITARY.
Dec. 26, 1853. W. L. POMEROY. 12—

WOLFE'S SCHEIDAM SCHNAPPS.—A fresh supply of this popular Medicine, just received and for sale by
HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

SOMETHING NICE.—JUST RECEIVED AT Mahler's & Co.
2 doz. Spiced Oysters,
2 " Lobsters,
2 " Salmons,
2 " Catsups,
1½ " Preserves, Pickles and Brandy Peaches.
Oct. 11th, 1853. 94—

ISAAC PROCTOR, MERCHANT TAILOR, (*Successor to Oliver & Proctor,*) Would respectfully announce to his patrons and the public generally, his return from the Northern cities, and that he is now receiving his Fall and Winter supplies of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Furnishing Goods and Ready-Made Clothing, which, being bought principally for cash, he is enabled to offer at very low rates.
He has now in store, at the old stand, opposite the Post-Office,
Superfine black, blue, brown, dahlia and other fancy Cloths, of various goods.
Superfine French, English and American Cassimeres, of all prices, plain and fancy.
Superfine Simoni Doeskins, for Pants and Overcoats.
Superfine black Satins and Grenadines.
Plain and figured and fancy silk Vestings.
Fine assortment rich silk Quiltings, for weddings and parties.
Plain and figured Plush Velvets, very rich.
FURNISHING GOODS—A complete assortment, consisting in part of
Superfine plain and fancy dress Shirts.
" 2-ply Collars, large variety.
" Canton Flannel, bleached Drill.
Merino and silk Under-shirts and Drawers.
Silk, cotton and merino plain and fancy Hosiery.
Gloves, very superior kid, black, white and fancy.
Cravats, black and fancy, and a rich assortment for weddings and parties.
Stocks, black, white and fancy, with and without ties.
Suspenders, Dressing Gowns, &c.
In fact everything necessary for a gentleman's complete outfit.
With sincere thanks to his numerous patrons for the liberal encouragement heretofore extended to him, he hopes, by strict attention to their wants, and a determintion to please, to merit its continuance.
Gentlemen furnishing their own goods to be manufactured may rely upon receiving the same care and attention as though sold by himself.
The latest Paris and London fashions just received.
Cutting and repairing done promptly at all times.
He will remind those indebted, six months time is allowed to punctual customers. Those in arrears longer than the above time will please call and close their accounts, either by cash or note, and oblige
ISAAC PROCTOR.
Raleigh, Oct. 18th, 1853. 97—

E. L. HARDING, FAYETTEVILLE STREET.—We have opened within the last week upwards of Ten Thousand Dollars worth of superior Ready-Made Clothing, comprising in part as follows:
100 Cloth Dress Coats,
100 " " Frock Coats,
128 Fancy Cloth Sack Frock Coats,
75 " " Box " "
50 Black " Business "
Overcoats.
75 Black French Bever Cloth Overcoats,
50 Fancy " " " "
75 Heavy Petersham " "
50 Partridge " "
75 Mountain Beaver " "
34 Flushing " "
100 Tweed Sack Frock Coats,
75 Satinett " " "
75 Fancy Cassimere Sack Frock Coats,
50 Black " " " "
Cassimere Pants.
100 Black Doe-Skin Cassimere Pants,
150 Fancy " " "
75 Satinette " " "
50 Black Cassimere made whole fronts.
Boys' Clothing.
We have a very good assortment of Boys' Clothing consisting of Fancy Cloth Sacks, Doe-Skin Cassimere Frocks, Tweed Cassimere Sacks and Frocks, Cloth Round Jackets, Satinett Round Jackets, Silk and Satin Vests, Cassimere and Valencia Vests, Fancy and Black Cassimere Pants.
Also, a large lot of Cassimere Coats, Boys' Cloth Talmers, a very pretty style of Overcoats, &c.
We manufacture all the goods we sell, and can safely warrant our goods to wear well.
E. L. HARDING.
Raleigh, Oct. 15, 1853. 96—

HAYWOOD & SCOTT ARE NOW OPENING IN Col. Roulhac's new building, on Fayetteville Street, next door above Mr. T. R. Fentress' Clothing establishment, a Fresh Stock of
Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals,
Surgical Instruments,
Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs,
Window-Glass and Glassware,
Varnishes and Putty,
Paint Brushes,
Fine Perfumery and Fancy Articles,
Best Tooth and Hair Brushes,
Excellent Cigars, Tobacco and Snuff,
Garden and Field Seeds, &c., &c.
All of which are offered to their friends and the public upon as favorable terms as can be procured in this market.
Particular attention will be paid to putting up Prescriptions for Physicians and Families, at all hours of the day or night, and none but the most choice articles will be used.
Raleigh, August 2d, 1853. 74—6m.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—WE HAVE just returned from New York and Philadelphia with much the LARGEST STOCK of the above that ever was in Raleigh. The stock is too large to enumerate. We have
The very finest Gold and Silver Watches,
Breast Pins, Ear Rings, and Finger Rings,
Fine Razors, Knives, and Straps,
Silver Ware and Plated Ware,
Clocks and Watches,
Pistols and Walking Canes.
Perfumery and Extracts,
Call and see our Jewelry at reduced prices, less per cent than we have heretofore sold.
We are determined to do a large business.
PALMER & RAMSAY.
October 24, 1853. 98—

CHARLES KUESTER, GUN, LOCK-SMITH, and BELL-HANGER—Would respectfully inform the Citizens of Raleigh and surrounding country that he has located permanently in Raleigh, and has opened a Shop on Wilmington Street, (in Dr. Cooke's brick-building,) where he will be found at all times, ready to execute any "Job" in his line, in a style that shall not be surpassed by any other person, and the charges shall always be moderate. *Call and See.*
Raleigh, Feb. 21, 1853. 960—

FRANKLINTON MALE AND FEMALE INSTITUTE.—FRANKLIN COUNTY, N. C. MR. & MRS. D. S. RICHARDSON, Principals. This Institute opens on the 1st MONDAY in January. The two Departments distinct. For a Circular address
E. A. CRUDUP,
Sec'y of the Board.
December 16, 1853. 9—4t.

NEW FLOURING MILL.—THE SUBSCRIBER'S NEW FLOURING MILL is now in successful operation, and he is turning out a very superior article of flour. He is now ready for custom, which he respectfully solicits. The best cash prices paid for wheat.
My Mills are situated within about two miles of Raleigh, on Walnut Creek.
W. F. COLLINS.
Sept. 27, 1853. 90—tf.

BLANKETS AND FLANNELS.—9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4 and 13-4 sup'r Bed Blankets, Crib and Cradle do., White, Blue, Red and Green Mackinaw Blankets,
Negro Blankets—all kinds, Saddle and Horse do.,
White, Red, Yellow, Green and Gray Flannels, all grades,
Fancy French, Flannels for Sacks, all colors,
In store and for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

NEGRO GOODS.—KERSEYS OF ALL GRADES, Plaid, Striped and Plain Linseys,
Marlboro' and Gala Stripes and Plaids,
Cotton Osnaburgs and Heavy Shirtings,
Russet & Black Brogans—Heavy Boots, just received and for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

GROCERIES.—LOAF, CRUSHED, GROUND AND CLARIFIED SUGARS,
Java, Laguira, and Rio Coffee,
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
Sugar House Syrup and Molasses,
Maderia, Cherry, Port and Champagne Wines, Cooking Wines,
Cog. Brandy, warranted pure,
Old Monongahela Whiskey,
Jamaica Rum, Holland Gin,
London Brown and Scotch Ale, for sale by
JAMES McKIMMON.

HATS AND CAPS.—FALL STYLE AND BEST quality Moleskin Hats,
Cloth Caps of every variety and price,
Servant's Wool Hats, Black, Brown and Drab, just received.
JAMES McKIMMON.
Raleigh, Oct. 7, 1853. 93—

SOAPS, &c.—VARIETIES OF TOILET, SHAVING, and Fancy Soaps. Lyon's Kathairon, Barry's Tricopherus, Rowlands' genuine Macassar Oil, Bears Oil, Beef Marrow for the hair, for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.
September 9, 1853. 85—

PIANOS, MUSIC, STRINGS, &c.—ANOTHER Lot of new and splendid Pianos, of fashionable style and elegant tone and finish, just opened at the
N. C. MUSIC STORE.

FLUTES, FLAGEOLETS AND FIFE'S FOR sale lower than any other House in the State.
Call at the N. C. BOOK STORE.
Raleigh, Nov. 14, 1853. 104—

A BEAUTIFUL 6 OCTAVE MELODEON, with three beautiful Pedals, for inspection and sale at the MUSIC STORE.

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF NEW AND FASHIONABLE MUSIC received at the MUSIC STORE.

STATIONARY, BLANK BOOKS, ENVELOPES AND PAPER of every description; Perfumery, Brushes. Also, Fancy Goods, in great variety.
The Store of the Subscriber has lately been replenished with New Goods, from the New York, Boston and Philadelphia Importing Houses, and from all the principal American manufacturers. Among his extensive assortment may be found all kinds of Letter, Cap, Drawing, Note and Fancy Papers, White, Buff and Enameled Envelopes; Papier Mache, Rosewood, Mahogany and Leather Writing Desks, Work Bokes, &c.; Cloth, Leather and Papier Mache Portefolios; all styles of Card Cases and Porte Monnies, Wallets and Pocket Books; Steel, Silk and Kid Purses; Bankers' Cases; Lubin's Celebrated Genuine Perfumes; Farina's Unrivaled Cologne; Bridal, Glove and Handkerchief Perfumed Boxes; Building Blocks, Wood Alphabets; Pearl and Ivory Tablets; Games too numerous to mention; Hair, Cloth, Hat, Tooth, Nail and Lather Brushes; Gentlemen's Dressing Cases; Shell and Horn Dressing Combs; Ivory Combs; Ladies' Companions, Spool Stands; all kinds Rubber Balls; Vesta Lights; Tea Bells; Toilet and Travelling Glasses; Tooth Powder, Hair Oils, Toilet and Shaving Soaps; Chessmen, Dominoes, Back Gammon Boards, Chessboards, Dice, Checkers; Sewing Birds; Penknives, Scissors and Shears.
A splendid assortment of Gold Pens, in Gold and Silver Cases; Steel Pens, fifty styles; Pen Nibs and Quills; Letter Seals or Stamps, all styles; the best of Wax, warranted to burn free; Water Colors; Fancy Paper and Glass Boxes; Transparent, Porcelain and Paper Slates. A large assortment of Visiting and Wedding Cards; Stationary Articles in general; Wedding Stationary and "Fixins," best qualities; Patent Blot Pads; Diaries; Ledgers, Day and Cash Books, Journals, &c.; Letter Copying Presses, Books and Ink; Mathematical Instructions; Blotting Papers; Paper Folders and Paper Weights; Erasers; Mouth Glue; Indelible Inks; Inkstands, of One Hundred different varieties.
All of the above described articles can be found in greater profusion and variety than in any house South of the Potomac, besides other articles too numerous to mention. Call and see for yourself. They will be sold at the lowest prices, either at wholesale or retail.
HENRY D. TURNER,
No. 1, Fayetteville Street,
Raleigh, N. C.
January 25, 1854. 21—

VIRGINIA MANUFACTORY OF CABINET FURNITURE, and Agent for *Nunn's & Clarke's Celebrated Piano Fortes.*—LEWIS SALUSBURY, No. 58 and 60, Main street, Norfolk, Virginia.
It is zettled beyond doubt that we are selling lower than any other house at the South.
The subscriber invites the attention of purchasers of Furniture to his stock now in store, and to which daily additions are now being made, consisting of
Rosewood, Mahogany and Black Walnut Bureaus, with and without Glasses, Marble Tops,
Secretaries, Marble Top Washstands,
Centre, Sofa, Side and Work Tables, Painted Furniture,
Toilet Tables, Commodes, Whatnots, Hall Stands,
Stuffed, Easy, Rocking and Parlor Chairs,
Couches, Bedsteads, Sofas, Tete-a-Tetes, Divans,
Ottomans, Window Seats, Crickets, Wardrobes,
Card Tables, Mirrors, as well as all kinds of Cane and Wood work,
Also white and Grey live Geese Feathers, both kiln dried and in the original packages,
Common Feathers, Hair, Palm Leaf and Straw Mattresses,
Hair Cloth Burlaps, Gimp, Sofa and Chair Springs,
Glass Plates, Wooden and Willow ware,
Clocks, Castors, Knobs, &c.
We would also call the attention of the public to Robinson's Patent Bed Sofas, for which we have the Agency. They are the best article of the kind in use, both as regards the work and convenience, being less complicated and making a wider bed by four inches than other kinds, more than all this they are sold for dollars less. The dealers in Furniture will find here as full an assortment, and as low prices as in any establishment in the South or elsewhere.
UNDERTAKING—Every attention paid to this branch of our business—being constantly supplied with Coffins of every description, both Metalic, Mahogany and other kinds. Immediate dispatch given to all orders by mail.
Norfolk, Oct. 15, 1853. 96—6mpd.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, Printer and Publisher of *Busbee's Supreme Court Reports*, &c., begs to inform his friends and public generally, that he is prepared to execute every description of Printing on the shortest notice, and in a style which cannot be surpassed by any other office in the state. Orders promptly attended to.
STANDARD OFFICE, *Raleigh,*
July 30, 1853.

SILAS BURNS, PROPRIETOR, BUILDER OF STEAM ENGINES AND GENERAL MACHINIST. The above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.
Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every discription to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders after the 1st of July.
The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:
"AUBRY, Cumberland, May 15, 1852.
"MR. SILAS BURNS—*Dear Sir:* Our Engine and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The ENGINE, as to FINISH and STRENGTH, PERFORMANCE and DURABILITY, is inferior to none in the State of the same class made here or elsewhere. The MILLS run with a smoothness and speed truly astonishing. In ordinary sawing we cut in a common sized log, 1 foot, in 3¼ seconds or 16 feet per minute. We have run, however, through an 18 feet log in 32 seconds or at the rate of 33 feet per minute, by running to the top speed we fully believe we can cut 40 feet per minute. The only objection we have heard urged is, it takes too many hands to haul up logs and carry away lumber. Yours, &c.,
JONES & BARBEE."
June 2, 1852. 59—

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, FRANKLIN COUNTY. SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW, Fall Term, A. D. 1853. MARY UPPERMAN vs. JAMES H. UPPERMAN—Petition for Divorce.—It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that notice has been duly issued to James H. Upperman, to appear at Fall Term of the said Court, A. D. 1853, and by the return of the Sheriff of the County of Franklin aforesaid, that he, the said Sheriff, delivered the said notice at the last residence of the said James H. Upperman, in the County of Franklin aforesaid, in due time; and the said James H. Upperman failing to appear and answer as he was required to do, was solemnly called out on his said notice by the said Sheriff; and it also appearing to the satisfaction of the said Court, that the said James H. Upperman is a non-resident of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the North-Carolina Standard and Louisburg News for three months, for James H. Upperman to appear before the Honorable Judge, at the Court to be held for the County of Franklin, at the Court-house, in the town of Louisburg, on the Second Monday after the Fourth Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said Petition, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* as to him, and tried accordingly.
Witness Rhetorick R. S. Lawrence, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in the Town of Louisburg, the Second Monday after the Fourth Monday in September, A. D. 1853.
R. R. S. LAWRENCE, Clerk Sup. Court.
Jan. 7, 1854. [Pr. adv. $8.] 17—3m'w

MRS. WOLTERING RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies of Raleigh and surrounding country that she is now receiving her *Fall* and *Winter Stock* of *Fancy Goods*, embracing China goods, fine iron-stone dinner-setts, tea-setts, and cups and saucers as fine as ever brought to this City.
Also, *Groceries* of every description. *Musical Instruments, &c.*, which will be sold low for cash.
Just received, a fresh supply of *Confectionaries.*
Thankful for past favors, she solicits a continuance of the same.
WILHELMINA WOLTERING.
Raleigh, September, 1851. 90—

PLEASANT GROVE MALE ACADEMY, *Wake Forest, N. C.*—WILLIAM M. CRENSHAW, A. B., Principal.—The Seventh Session of this institution will commence on the 2nd Monday in January next. Tuition from $7 to $15 per session. The Academy is situated 1 mile from Forestville. The location of this institution for health, morality and convenience cannot be surpassed by any. The Trustees of this school have more than realized their expectations in Mr. CRENSHAW as a teacher, and would say to the public that he is a thorough scholar and a good instructor. Board can be had at $6 per month. For further particulars address DR. WESLEY HARTSFIELD,
Forestville, Wake Co., N. C.
Nov. 23, 1853. 3—tf.

Fall and Winter, 1853.

JUST RECEIVED BY THE SUBSCRIBER:
Black and Colored Silks,
French an. English Merinoes, a fine assortment,
Printed and Plain Muslin DeLains,
Worked Collars and Undersleeves,
Emb'd and Plain Linen Cambric H'd'k'fs,
Muslin and Lace Edgings, a great variety,
Ladies and Gentlemens' Gloves, of all kinds,
White and Tan Colored floss skirting,
For sale by J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville Street.
Raleigh, Sept. 26, 1853. 90—

NORTH CAROLINA SIX PER CENT STATE BONDS.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, RALEIGH, N. C.
January 11th, 1854.
SEALED proposals will be received at this office until 10 o'clock, A. M., of the 28th of February next, for the purchase of
$500,000
of Bonds issued by the STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
These Bonds will bear date the FIRST OF JANUARY, 1854, and will run THIRTY YEARS—they will have Coupons attached, and the interest of SIX PER CENT PER ANNUM will be payable on the first days of January and July of each year.
Both interest and principal will be payable at THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, in the City of New York, unless when the purchaser may prefer to have them payable at the Treasury of North Carolina.
They are issued under the authority of the Legislature of North Carolina, for the construction of the NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD, and in addition to the faith of the State, all the Stocks held by the State in said Road and the Dividends from said Stocks, are expressly pledged for their redemption.
THESE BONDS ARE BY EXPRESS ENACTMENT EXEMPTED FROM TAXATION.
They will be issued in sums of $1,000 or $5,000 as parties may wish.
Parties bidding will please address their letters, endorsed "Proposals for North Carolina State Bonds" to the undersigned at Raleigh, North Carolina.
THE BIDS WILL BE OPENED at 10 o'clock, A. M. 28th FEBRUARY NEXT, at this office, in the presence of the Governor, Secretary, Comptroller of State and of George W. Mordecai President of the Bank of the STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
The undersigned reserves the right of accepting such bids, in whole or in part as he may deem most advantageous to the State.
Successful Bidders will be required, as soon as informed of the acceptance of their Bids, to deposit in Bank, the amount, of their Bids with the accrued interest from the first instant, to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of North Carolina.
This deposit may be made, in either the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW YORK, the BANK OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, or the BANK OF CAPE FEAR, RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA.
Documents showing the great resources of the State and the small amount of her indebtedness, can be had on application at this office, or to Messrs. BROWN & DE ROSSETT of the city of New York.
D. W. COURTS,
PUBLIC TREASURER
21] OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

STOP AND LOOK! On Monday, the 13th of February next, I shall offer to the highest bidder, my very desirable Tract of Land, containing 450 acres, situated in Franklin County, five miles east of Louisburg, on the Warrenton Road, and halfa mile from the Halifax Road, leading from Louisburg. The Lands are easy to cultivate, free from rocks and well watered, and produces cotton, corn, and especially tobacco, equal to any lands in this part of the country. Some of the bottom land grows from 10 to 12 barrels of corn per acre. There is also in the yard a well dug through a solid rock, containing as good water as there is in the State. There is also on the premises a commodious two-story building, containing five rooms, four of which having fire places, with all necessary out-buildings, &c. &c. As for beauty, elegance and health, it cannot be surpassed by any situation in North Carolina. Come and see and you will agree with me.
At the same time I shall sell my entire stock—say 75 head hogs, 30 or 40 head sheep, 5 or 6 horses, and a stock of cattle, together with farming utensils, one four-horse wagon and gear, new, one two-horse do., one ox cart, and one yoke of oxen, household and kitchen furniture, corn, oats, and rye, fodder, &c., also, a first rate 40 saw gin, a fan and thrasher, and barouch and harness, &c.
Credit on the Land one, two, and perhaps three years.
Terms made known on the day of sale. I will take pleasure in showing the property to any one who may wish to examine before the day of sale.
JOS. BRIDGERS.
Franklin County, N. C. Jan. 25, 1854. 22—ts.

80 TO 90 NEGROES FOR SALE.—HAVING determined to change my residence and pursuits, I will, on TUESDAY, the 21st FEBRUARY ensuing, sell at Public AUCTION, from 80 to 90 Negroes, embracing Men, Women, Boys and Girls. There are among them many valuable House-Servants, Mechanics, and Field-Hands of both sexes. The sale will take place at my residence, Eight Miles West from WARRENTON and Two from RIDGEWAY DEPOT, on the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, commencing at 1 o'clock, and continuing from day to day till all are sold.
Terms—Credit till the 1st December, 1854, for approved bonds, bearing interest from date. Cash payments allowed if desired by purchasers.
GEO. D. BASKERVILLE.
Warren County, N. C., 7th Jan., 1854. 17—4w.

JUST RECEIVED ANOTHER SUPPLY OF Musical Instruments at the N. C. Music Store, where may always be found Sheet Music and Music Books for all instruments. Pianos from the celebrated Factory of Knabe & Gaehle, Baltimore. Guitars, Violins, Violincellos, Drums, Fifes, Flutes, Clarionetts, Flageolets, Octave Flutes, Accordeons, ranging from 60 cents to $15,00, Banjos, Tamborins, Violin Screws, Pins, Bridges, Bows. A new lot of Italian Strings both for Guitar and Violin. A large assortment of Perfumery, Hair Brushes, Porte Monies, &c., &c.

ARTISTS MATERIALS.—A beautiful lot of Landscape Patterns for Oil Painting, Japan Boxes, Paints, Brushes, Oils and Varnish; Canvass in pieces or on stretches.
Drawing Patterns, Pencils, Paper, Bristol Board, Mill Boards, Graduate Tint Paper, Pastel, Water Colors, Pictures, Picture Frames, Gilt Moulding, Glass, &c., &c.
K. W. PETERSILIA.
Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

MANSION HOTEL, SALISBURY, N. C.—The undersigned having taken charge of this long established HOTEL, situated on the North Corner of the Court House, respectfully informs the travelling public that it will be her aim to keep up to the fullest extent, the reputation which this House has heretofore sustained for its comfortable accommodations abroad. No pains or expense spared to render satisfied all who may favor her with a call. From her long experience, she is confident none will have cause to complain.
The House will, at all times, be supplied with a sufficient number of well trained and attentive servants, and the furniture kept in the best order.
THE TABLE shall constantly be supplied with the very best the market can command.
THE STAGE OFFICE for all the principal Stage Lines is kept at this Hotel. The great Northern and Southern Mail Lines arrive and depart Daily; also, the Western via Lincolnton to Asheville, Tri-weekly.
THE STABLES attached to the Hotel are large, comfortable, and attended by the very best Ostlers in the country.
Trusting that by strict attention to the wants of the public, not only to retain the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed on the Hotel, but to merit an increase.
ANN BROWN.
Salisbury, Dec. 16, 1853. 10—3m.

MUIR & STEVENS, SUCCESSORS TO MUIR & JAMES, Importers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in CHINA, GLASS, EARTHENWARE, LAMPS, LOOKING GLASSES, PLATED AND BRITANNIA WARE, FANCY GOODS, &c. corner of Bollingbrook and Sycamore Streets, PETERSBURG, VA.
The Subscribers having entered into partnership under the style and firm of MUIR & STEVENS, and purchased the stock of China, Glass, Earthenware, &c., of the late firm of Muir & James, will continue the business in all its branches at the old stand occupied by them, where they will at all times keep a very large and select stock of every article usually found in their line of business.
They are now receiving a portion of their Spring Goods, (of their own direct importation,) and by the first of March, will have their stock complete, to which they respectfully invite the attention of the public.
N. B. Particular attention paid to packing.
WM. AUGUSTUS MUIR,
SAMUEL STEVENS.
Petersburg, Jan. 1852. 23—4wsw.

KADER BIGGS,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Tunis's Wharf, Town Point,
Norfolk, Va.
References—Messrs Bloodgood & Co., E. P. Tabb, & Co., and Alex'r. Bell, Esq., Norfolk; Hon. Asa Biggs, Williamston, N. C.; Col. J. B. G. Roulhac, Raleigh, N. C.; Lewis Thompson, Esq., Hotel, N. C.
February 1, 1854. 23—1ysw.

JOSEPH K. MARRIOTT,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.
Office up stairs in the building occupied by Mr. B. B. Smith.
Feb. 2, 1854. 23—tf.

JUST RECEIVED AT PROCTERS.—RIBB'D Cotton Drawers.
Double-breasted Merino Under Shirts—a superior article.
20 doz. dress Shirts and Collars. I. PROCTER.
December 1, 1853. 5—

A FRESH SUPPLY OF SARATOGA WATER. For sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.
September 9, 1853. 85—

GARDEN SEED.—We are now in receipt of a large supply of Garden Seed, warranted fresh, to which the attention of Gardeners is invited.
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

GRASS SEED.—Red clover, Herds grass, Blue grass, mixed lawn grass and Lucerne. Just to hand at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

LEATHER FOR SPRING SALES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.
All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:
20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 dozen French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,
Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.
Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD.
N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.
Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

NEW ARRIVAL at the VARIETY STORE
The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Raleigh, and of the surrounding country, that he continues at his old stand, and has just returned from the North, where he selected a good assortment of articles usually kept in a Family Grocery and Confectionary.
GROCERIES—Java, Laguira and Rio Coffees; Clarified, Pulverized, Crushed and Brown Sugars; Wax, Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles; Molasses and Sugar House Syrup; Apple Vinegar, Tomato and Walnut Catsups, Fish, Rice, Lard, Salt, Starch, Blacking, Table Salt, Mustard, Nutmeg, Ginger, Mace, Cloves, Cinnamon, Spice, Sal. Soda, &c.
MISCELLANEOUS—Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, Walking Canes, Umbrellas, Wool and Cotton Cards, Nails, a full assortment of Tin Ware, Horse Combs and Brushes, Plough Lines, Bed Cords, Coffee Mills, Spades, Shovels, Water Vessels, Horse Buckets, Brooms, Baskets, &c.
CONFECTIONARY, &c.—Soda Crackers, Raisins, Figs, Prunes, Currants, Citron, Sardines, Pickles, Chocolate, Preserved Ginger, Pears, Damsons, Pine Apples, Peaches, Quinces and Limes; Olives, Almonds, Filberts, Palm Nuts, Pecan, (by the bag or lb.,) Tobacco, Snuff, Soaps, Cologne, Looking Glasses and Fire-works, together with many other articles too numerous to mention.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS—Accordeons, Violins, Guitars, Banjos, Tamborines, Fifes, Flutes, &c.
HENRY KEIM.
August 29th, 1853. 82—tf.

BAKERY & CONFECTIONARY.—PUTTICK & MITCHELL would respectfully inform the public that their establishment is now in the "full tide of successful experiment," and they are prepared to execute

From the North Carolina University Magazine.

PRINTING.

In the Editorial Table for November we had occasion to trace the history of the introduction of the manufactory of paper into North Carolina. It is our purpose at present to give a brief account of the establishment of the press, within our borders.

In the autumn of 1663, Sir William Berkley, one of the Lords Proprietors of Carolina, visited the province and organized the government of the County of Albemarle. Eight years thereafter, in June, 1671, in reply to inquiries from the Committees of the Colonies, in relation to Virginia, he remarked, "We have forty-eight parishes, and our ministers are well paid, and by my consent should be better, if they would pray oftener and preach less; but as of all other commodities, the worst are sent us, we have few that we can boast of, since the persecution in Cromwell's tyranny drove divers worthy men hither. Yet I thank God, there are no free schools, and no printing, and I hope we shall not have these hundred years, for learning has brought disobedience, heresy and sects, into the world, and printing has divulged them and libels against the best government." There is no reason to suppose, that there was any diversity of opinion among the Lords Proprietors, in relation to preaching, free schools and printing, and it is not very surprising, that in a province colonized under such auspices, the introduction of these elements of civilization and civil liberty should have been long postponed.

The great object sought to be attained by the celebrated author of the treatise on the human understanding, in the Fundamental Constitutions of Carolina, framed by him two years before the date of this report, was to establish a government most agreeable to monarchy, and to "avoid erecting a numerous democracy." The devout affection for prayer, and the pious horror of preaching are sufficiently explained by the established formularies of that day. The tri-weekly supplication for deliverance "from all sedition, privy conspiracy, and rebellion; from all false doctrine, heresy and schism," was most heartily responded to by Sir William, and the noble founders of the infant commonwealth. Still more important, impressive and imposing, in their view, were the solemn services prescribed for the 30th January, in commemoration "of the martyrdom of the blessed King Charles I, to implore the mercy of God, that neither the guilt of that sacred and innocent blood, nor those other sins by which God was provoked to deliver up both us and our King into the hands of cruel and unreasonable men, may at any time hereafter be visited upon us or our posterity." The influence wielded by preachers of treasonable and seditious discourses was most unpropitious to tyranny, but this power in the State, was about not merely to be eclipsed, but totally obscured by the electric illuminations of the press.

The pious and prophetic ejaculation of Governor Berkley, so far as Carolina was the subject of his orisons, was too nearly answered in relation to the press, and more than fulfilled with respect to common schools.

The earliest settlements on the Chowan probably date as far back as 1650. The first effort for the introduction of the press was made in 1746, but the enterprise was not accomplished until 1749. Previous to this time, the laws were all in manuscript. The revisal of 1715 had been multiplied into 12 manuscript copies, one of which was required to be kept upon the Clerk's table during each precinct court, and to be audibly read from beginning to end by the Clerk, in open court, during the first term in every year.

In 1746, (Swann's Revisal, chap. 1,) we have "An Act for appointing commissioners to revise and print the Laws of this province, and for granting to his Majesty for defraying the charge thereof, a duty on wine, rum, and distilled liquors, and rice imported into this province."

"1. Whereas, for want of the laws of this province being revised and printed, the Magistrates are often at a loss how to discharge their duty, and the people transgress many of them through want of knowing the same: Wherefore

II. *We pray that it may be enacted*, and be it enacted by his *Excellency Gabriel Johnston, by and with the advice and consent of his Majesty's Council and General Assembly of this Province* and by the authority of the same, That the Honorable Edward Moseley, Esquire, Samuel Swann, Esq., the Honorable Enoch Hall, Esq., and Mr. Thomas Barker, or the majority be and they are hereby nominated, and appointed commissioners to revise and print the several acts of assembly in force in this province."

The multifarious provisions of this early Tariff for the encouragement and protection of the press, are comprized in nineteen sections. The Commissioners were to receive as a compensation for their services £60 each for the labor of compiling and revising the laws, to be paid in proclamation money. For printing, binding, lettering and delivering one copy to the Governor, for the use of the council, one to the General Assembly, one to the Secretary, one to the General Court and one to each County Court, they were to receive jointly £190, and to have the exclusive privilege of printing and vending the book during the term of five years, at a price not exceeding fifteen shillings per copy. To raise the contemplated expenditure a duty of three pence per gallon, on each gallon of wine, rum, and distilled liquors, and three shillings and four pence on each 100 lbs of rice imported, was relied upon.

Liberal as these provisions would seem to have been, they did not suffice to accomplish the great purpose for which they were designed. The 7th chapter of the Acts, passed in 1748, recites that

"Whereas, the revising and printing of the laws of this province, though so very much wanted and desired, hath hitherto met with unexpected delay: For remedy whereof," &c. &c.

The Act proceeds to confine the compensation of £60 to the Commissioner or Commissioners who may actually perform the labor of revisal, gives an additional allowance of £40 to procure an able clerk or clerks to expedite the same, and increases the sum for which the books may be sold to 20s. In 1749, (Chap. III,) we find "an Act for the encouragement of James Davis to set up and carry on his business of a printer in this province, and for other purposes therein mentioned." He was required to reside in New-Berne, and "to print with the same type, with which his petition now before the House is printed;" the speeches and addresses at the opening of each session, the journals and proceedings of the House Burgesses, and a copy of the laws, for each member of the council, and the Assembly, for each clerk of the Assembly, for the general court, and county court, and each justice of the peace in this province, in consideration of all which he was to receive the yearly salary of £160 proclamation money.

These provisions appear to have been effectual, for Martin informs us, (Vol. II, p. 54,) that "a printing press was this year (1749,) imported into the Province, and set up at New-Berne, by James Davis from Virginia; this was a valuable acquisition, for hitherto the want of an establishment of this kind was severely felt; the copies of the laws being all manuscript, were necessarily very scarce, and it is likely faulty and inaccurate."

The settlement of Mr. Davis in New-Berne, was succeeded, but not until after an interval of about three years, by the publication of the greatly needed and long expected revisal of the Laws. The task of revision seems to have been performed by two of the four Commissioners appointed by the Act of 1746, Col. Edward Moseley and Samuel Swann, Esq. The latter of these gentlemen, as we learn from the dedication, to Governor Johnston, alone survived the publication, "Col. Moseley, the other Commissioner, concerned in the collecting, revising, and printing the Laws in force in this province, being dead." The volume closes with the acts passed at the session, which commenced at Bath Town, on the 31st March, 1752, and issued from the press at some period during that year. It was a small folio of 392 pages, including title page and index, was printed on good type and good paper, plainly but neatly bound. It is familiarly known as the Yellow Jacket, from the hue of the binding, but is ordinarily referred to as Swann's revisal. The amount of matter contained in it, is something more than is comprised in the same number of pages of the Revised Statutes, and the price at which it was sold appears to have been reasonable. It was the first book printed in the State, and one of the very few copies now extant (perhaps not more than half a dozen) is before us.

Davis continued to fill the office of public printer until the removal of the seat of government from New-Berne to Wilmington in 1764. In the summer of this year Andrew Stuart was induced by the offer of public patronage to set up a press in the latter town.

Davis having no longer public employment, directed his attention to private enterprises, and to the just claim to consideration as the founder of the press of North Carolina, added that of pioneer of periodical literature. The first publication of this character which made its appearance in the province was "THE NORTH CAROLINA MAGAZINE OR UNIVERSAL INTELLIGENCER. From Friday, June 1st to Friday June 8th, 1764." It was a small quarto of 8 pages, divided (without rules) into two columns. The 5th No. from June 29th to July 6th, may be taken as presenting an average specimen of the work. The first two pages are occupied with a dissertation (not original) on the different ages of the world, from the golden to the pinch-beck. The next two afford an extract from some Roman history, in relation to the events which occurred immediately after the assassination of Cæsar. The next two pages and a half present a portion of the III Discourse of the Bishop of Salisbury, on the use and intent of prophecy in the several ages of the world. An article headed—NEWS. —*London East India House, April 4th*, fills a column, equal to half a page. The remaining page and a half are given to advertisements. Under a line at the close of the last page the terms of subscription are stated as follows: "NEWBERN, printed by JAMES DAVIS, by whom all persons may be supplied with this Magazine at 4 D. a number. ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted at *three shillings* the first week and *two shillings* for every continuance. Any single number may be had to complete setts at 4 D." The printed page, exclusive of the margin, was 8×5 1-2 inches, and each number contained about as much reading matter as twelve pages of the University Magazine. Subsequent numbers present a few items of foreign, and sometimes of domestic, intelligence. Among the political articles, the famous North-Briton No. 65 is copied in the 14th and 15th Nos. At the close of the year 1764, a new volume commenced, with a dimunition of one half in size without any reduction in price. How long the Magazine continued to be published, we have no means of ascertaining. It was succeeded, however, by THE NORTH CAROLINA GAZETTE, which was continued until some time after the beginning of the Revolution.

Shortly after the commencement of Davis's enterprize in the establishment of the Magazine, towards the first of September, as Martin informs us, Andrew Stuart issued the first number of the "NORTH CAROLINA GAZETTE AND WEEKLY POST BOY." "The town of Wilmington having the advantage of a good navigation, being often visited by European vessels, and having a regular trade with Charleston, the latter paper contained the earlier and more general intelligence." How long this paper was sustained is unknown, as no copy of it, or its name-sake at New-Berne, has ever fallen within the range of our research.

We have before us, through the kindness of the venerable Dr. Armand J. De Rossett, of Wilmington, the "SUPPLEMENT TO THE CAPE FEAR MERCURY," Nos. 46, 48, 50, 51, and 52. The last of these bears date November 22d, 1770, from which we infer that the publication commenced about the 22d Nov. 1769. The following extract from the proceedings of the Wilmington Committee (p. 17,) on the 30th January, 1775, contains the closing history of the paper:

"Mr. Adam Boyd, having applied for encouragement to his newspaper (some time ago laid aside,) it was resolved that the Committee, so far as their influence extended, would support him on the following terms:

That he, Mr. Boyd, should weekly continue a newspaper, denominated the Cape Fear Mercury, of 21 inches wide—17 inches long, 3 columns on a page, and of the small pica or long primer letter, and in return receive his payment at the following periods, viz: ten shillings at the delivery of the first number, ten shillings at the expiration of a year and to be paid ten shillings at the end of every succeeding six months thereafter."

Boyd was a pious man, a good citizen and a sterling whig. It was in the Cape Fear Mercury, it will be remembered, that Governor Martin first met with "a most infamous publication importing to be the resolves of a set of people, styling themselves a Committee for the county of Mecklenburg, most traitorously declaring the entire dissolution of the laws, government and constitution of this country." The prophetic forebodings of Governor Berkley were now fearfully realized—learning had brought disobedience, heresy and sects into the world, and printing had divulged them and libels against the best government. Thus closes the ante-revolutionary history of the press. The history of Queen's College, the Faneuil Hall of the South, remains to be written.

After the discontinuance of the Cape Fear Mercury and the North Carolina Gazette, at an early period of the revolution, there was no newspaper in the State, until Thursday the 28th of August, 1783. On that day Robert Keith issued at New-Berne, the first number of the "NORTH CAROLINA GAZETTE, OR IMPARTIAL INTELLIGENCER, AND WEEKLY GENERAL ADVERTISER."

It was printed with clear type, on a sheet of fair paper, neither as long nor as wide by two inches as the supplement to the Southern Weekly Post. We subjoin, as calculated to convey a clearer idea of the character of the paper than any description we might attempt, the Prospectus, and some accompanying editorial notices, which make up more than the sixth of the number from which it is taken.

THE NORTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE, published in *New-bern*, is hereby offered to the PUBLICK on the following terms:

I.—SAID GAZETTE shall consist of a full sheet of Demy Paper, of the best quality that can be procured, and printed upon neat Types.

II.—It shall contain the earliest and most Authentic Intelligence, Foreign and Domestic, that may possibly be obtained; and any Political Pieces calculated to promote the Good of Society; or other Performances in Prose or verse, either interesting or entertaining which Ladies or Gentlemen of Genius may offer to the Press: And in case of a Scarcity of these, care shall be taken to supply the Deficiency with Extracts from the best approved Authors, which may be judged most suitable to the Times.

III.—It shall be published on the *Thursdays* throughout the Year; (unless some unknown Circumstance may render an Alteration expedient) when Subscribers may be furnished with their Papers, either at the Printing Office near the Church or have them directed to whatever Place they may appoint.

IV.—The annual Price THREE DOLLARS to Subscribers, they paying ONE HALF thereof at the time of Subscribing, and THE OTHER at the end of the Year; and likewise for every Year's Continuance, unless Times alter for the better, and admit the Gazette cheaper; And in case of Subscribers Removal, their Rights shall be transferable. The weekly Price to Non-subscribers, EIGHT PENCE, *North Carolina* currency.

SUBSCRIPTIONS for said Gazette taken in by *John More*, in *Edenton*, *John Dubois*, in *Wilmington*, *Thomas Davis*, Printer, in *Halifax*, and by a number of other Gentlemen, in different Parts of this extensive country; and also by the subscriber, *Robert Keith*, at said Printing Office, in *Newbern*; who must not only have the money proposed in Advance, but the subscribers' Names, and Places of Abode, before they can expect to receive the Papers, which are to be put up in Packets, especially those which go to any Distance and be left where it may best suit such subscribers.

As there has not been a Newspaper, published in *North Carolina* for several years last past, no Doubt the greater Number of it's Citizens are very sensible *that* is a great Disadvantage to themselves and the State in general, having learned the Worth by the Want thereof: It is natural to suppose all such will cheerfully encourage the subscriber in this attempt to supply their deficiencies; especially when they are informed that he is determined to pay so much Attention to this Vehicle of Knowledge, as to make it both useful and entertaining: But being lately from *Pennsylvania*, he hath not the Pleasure and Advantage of an extensive Acquaintance through this and the Adjacent States, will therefore acknowledge the Favor done by any Gentlemen of Character and Activity, who may procure Subscriptions for said Paper in their Neighborhoods, on the above conditions, as soon as may be, and send them in to him.

As there are no established Posts ride from this Town to the interior and upper Parts of this State, where are the greater Number of its inhabitants, it is highly probable, that if some Gentlemen of enterprising Genius should undertake to convey Newspapers, Letters, &c., that Way, the generous publick would make it much to their interest.

N. B. Here follows a Copy of the Preamble to the SUBSCRIPTION for the NORTH CAROLINA GAZETTE, which may be transcribed by any Gentlemen who are kind enough to procure Subscriptions, and have not papers for that purpose.

WE, who hereunto subscribe our Names, do hereby promise to pay, or cause to be paid, annually to *Robert Keith*, of *Newbern*, Printer, or to his Heirs, or Assigns, the just and full Sum of THREE SPANISH MILLED DOLLARS, for the *North Carolina Gazette*, which he is to print weekly; *one Half* of said Sum in Advance at the Time of Subscribing, and the *other* at the End of the Year: As Witness our Hands, this 28th Day of July, *Anno Dom.*, 1783.

*** THE Subscriber would immediately take a couple of Lads, fourteen or fifteen Years of Age, of good Character, Genius and Education, as Apprentices to the Printing Business, on the usual Terms that such young Gentlemen are instructed in that genteel occupation.

*** ALL Kinds of Blanks, and other Printing Work done by the Subscriber, in the neatest manner, and the most reasonable Terms; Where may be had, at present, a few Books on Divinity, viz., Edwards on Original Sin, Bates on the Divine Attributes, a choice Collection of Hymns, &c.—And for the Use of Schools, Testaments, Spelling-books, Primmers, Writingpaper, &c. &c.

ROBERT KEITH.

THIS *Gazette is offered to the publick for three Spanish Milled dollars per annum; but, from the scarcity of that kind of money in this country at present, some who are desirous of having the paper complain that they cannot obtain it. The Printers hereof, willing to remove every difficulty out of their subscribers' way, which would not bring greater upon themselves, propose to take the value of the above sum, in any other current money of this State, from those who cannot afford the specie, which would suit much better to procure paper, &c., from abroad.*

THE *Printers hereof will acknowledge themselves obliged to any gentlemen, either masters of vessels, established posts, or transient travellers as well as inhabitants of this town and vicinity, for any piece of intelligence worthy of a place in this paper.*

NEWBERN: Printed for R. KEITH and COMPANY, near the Church, where subscriptions, at THREE DOLLARS per annum, Essays, Articles of Intelligence, &c., for this Gazette, are gratefully received.

ADVERTISEMENTS, of no greater length than the Breadth of a column, are inserted Three Weeks for one Dollar; and for every Week's continuance after, one Fourth of a Dollar; those of a larger size are inserted in the same Proportion.

How long *Keith* and company continued to conduct the paper we have no means of ascertaining. We have before us the "*North-Carolina Gazette*," printed by F. X. MARTIN, at *New-Berne*, Saturday June 7th, 1794, No. 439, Vol. 9.

We subjoin a list of newspapers established anterior to the publication of the *Raleigh Register*, by JOSEPH GALES, in the autumn of 1799.

"*The State Gazette of North Carolina*," by HODGE & WILLS, about the 1st January, 1786, No. 156, Vol. III, now before us, is dated Edenton, Thursday Jan. 1st, 1789.

"*The North Carolina Gazette*," printed by ROBERT FERGUSON for THOMAS DAVIS, at Hillsborough, first No. issued about the 1st January, 1786.

"*Fayetteville Gazette*," Monday, 24th August, 1789, SELBY & HOWARD.

"*Wilmington Gazette*."

"*The North-Carolina Journal*," Wednesday, July 23d, 1793, Halifax, HODGE & WILLS.

"*The Fayetteville Minerva*," established by HODGE & BOYLAN, early in 1796, and removed to Raleigh. We have before us "*The North Carolina Minerva and Raleigh Advertiser*," No. 176, Vol. IV, published Tuesday, August 27th, 1799.

"*The North-Carolina Mercury and Salisbury Advertiser*," by FRANCIS COWPER, No. 104, Vol. II, is dated Thursday, May 1, 1800.

Some of our contemporaries will probably be surprised to find a newspaper in existence as far west as Salisbury before there was a press in Raleigh, and that Hillsborough has precedence of the political metropolis, in this respect, by a period of more than 13 years. *The North-Carolina Journal*, published by ABRAHAM HODGE at Halifax, had more celebrity and wider circulation, than any paper in the State, previous to the establishment of the Raleigh Register. It, in common with all the papers in the State, was printed on a sheet of considerable smaller dimensions than would be made by the folding half of the sheet on which any of the larger class of Raleigh newspapers is at present printed. There were three columns on each page, and the columns of the *Journal*, the largest of all, were 14.5 inches in length and 2.8 in width.

The history of the Wilmington press, in proportion to its importance is less known than that of any other portion of the State, and the veteran Editor of the *Commercial* who conducted, and we believe established the *Cape Fear Recorder*, more than 38 years ago (we are unwilling to attempt greater precision) would greatly oblige us, and our brethren of the type by tracing it for our readers.

Few persons have ever lived in North Carolina whose auto-biography, if he left one, would be more interesting and valuable, than that of the late JOSEPH GALES. If no such memorial exists, his biography ought to be written by the Editor of the *Fayetteville Observer*. A sketch of his history, from any one capable of doing justice to the subject, would be a very acceptable contribution to the pages of this Magazine. A similar sketch is due to the long continued and successful services of Abraham Hodge. Will not the Editor of the Standard undertake to supply it?

MAGAZINES. The first periodical which issued from the North Carolina press was "*The North Carolina Magazine or Universal Intelligencer*," of which a sufficiently minute account is given in the foregoing article.

In August, 1813, COWPEE & CRIDER published at Salisbury the first number of "*The North-Carolina Magazine, Political, Historical and Miscellaneous*." We have in our possession the numbers for August, September and October, only, and suppose the enterprise did not extend to a second volume. It was a pamphlet of 32 pages, besides the cover, which was of the same texture with the body of the work, contained almost no original matter, and was made up almost exclusively of such articles as constituted the staple of the ordinary newspapers of the period. The prices current at Fayetteville, Wilmington, Petersburg and Charleston, were given upon the closing page of each number.

In 1842, the students of this University established "*The University Magazine*." It was neatly printed, each number contained 42 pages, and was filled almost entirely with original papers, written by the editors and other students. It was published by THOMAS LORING, at the office of the "*Independent*," at Raleigh, and deserved a wider circulation, and a more permanent support than were awarded to it by the impartial public.

"*The Evergreen*," at Ashborough, of which we happen to have no copy at hand, came next in point of time. It was projected by the Rev. Benjamin Craven, at present President of Normal College.

Our own Magazine is the fifth test of this kind to which, so far as our knowledge extends, the literary discrimination and generous liberality of the people of North Carolina have been subjected. We do not claim to have effected a great deal during the brief period of our service in the Republic of Letters, or to intimate that the reward which has crowned our exertions is not quite equal to our merits. And yet it is something to have produced the only work of the kind, which in the two centuries, since the first permanent settlement of the State, has lived through a second volume, and entered with increasing strength and hope, upon a third. With grateful feelings for those who have sustained and cheered us in our onward course, we are altogether disposed to thank God and take courage, to look the future in the face with buoyant hopes and aspirations!

The Alabama Legislature has rejected the bill, which has been pending for some time in both branches, for granting "State aid" to railroads. The majority against it in the House was 14 notes. In the Senate it was lost by a tie vote. The result is deeply deplored by the friends of internal improvement in Alabama.

THE NEBRASKA BILL will occupy the time of Congress for some weeks, but it is believed will finally pass. We learn from Washington that the friends of the bill count on thirty votes in the Senate out of fifty-six, the number that will be cast on its final passage, and that the majority in the House in its favor will be large. *Balt. Sun.*

Men of the noblest dispositions think themselves happiest when others share their happiness with them.

REMINISCENCES OF JOHN C. CALHOUN.

BY HIS PRIVATE SECRETARY.

In the choice library at Fort Hill was a small volume, which, as near as I can recollect, was called "Recollections of Mirabeau," by Dumont his private Secretary. In speaking of that distinguished Frenchman and the book one day, Mr. Calhoun observed, "That is the proper method to give an idea of a great man. His humble friend and Secretary writes what he remembers about the great dead, and gives what he did and said as he happens to remember it, without any ornaments of his own. Such a work is valuable, for it gives a real insight into a great character."

Those words made an impression upon me, and since his death, when I have had occasion to write about Mr. Calhoun, it has been in this style—modestly attempting to give what he said and did as briefly as possible, and just as I happened to recall this or that circumstance connected with him to my mind, as if I were narating them to either of his beloved daughters, whose love for the memory of their great father would prompt them to listen eagerly to what came from one who was near their father the last months of his life, and could tell them a thousand things about him that they did not know before. They would not care much about the manner of the telling; they would only think of the things told by one who knew them.

I had a blank book at Fort Hill in which I used frequently to make notes of conversations with Mr. Calhoun, and he would read them, and not unfrequently correct them. On one occasion, speaking of Mr. Van Buren, he said, "He taught the mass of the people to hunt for office as they would for game, and the system had politically killed him." "Without the prospect of plunder, a convention to nominate a President would have no more weight than if so many fiddlers were to assemble at Baltimore to play Auld Lang Syne."

The absurdity of the mode of getting up the census used to call forth some very sarcastic remarks, "They will be obliged to act for the whole ten years. The law was intended to get the amount of population by taking a census; but it has been extended so as to embrace almost everything, and yet there is one very important omission among the valuables."

"What is that?" I asked.

"Fences," was his reply.

I laughed, and who would not; but I soon stopped, when he added, "The fences are more valuable than all the cities added together. Think of it."

I have since thought of it, and never saw a fence yet but what I thought of Mr. Calhoun. I doubt very much whether the valuation could ever be accurately ascertained, but it would amount to some hundreds of millions of dollars.

Mr. Benton had made several speeches attacking Mr. Calhoun early in 1840, and soon after my arrival the latter commenced to dictate to me a reply, not to Benton, but in an "Address to the People of the Southern States." One copy of that address was given to the Pendleton Gazette, and the other was sent to you. When I had written—"With the ordinance of Timeo Deanas, *et donna ferentes*," he added—"This is the first time I have ever used a quotation from the classics, but it is very applicable in this case." When he came to—"Job exclaimed: 'Oh, that mine enemy would write a book!'" he suggested that I had better examine and find whether he had quoted correct. I went to the house and got a Bible, and after a little search I found that "adversary" was used instead of "enemy." "Any word might have been originally used, for the whole "Book of Job'—a most wonderful book—was never properly translated. It has no connection whatever with the rest of the Bible—not the slightest reference to the Jews, their peculiar institutions, or anything of the kind. It bears no evidence of Hebrew origin or connection, and was written long before these people were known. Mahomet's Koran would be as suitably located in a Hebrew Bible as the 'Book of Job,' except one is as evidently antecedent to the times of Moses, as the other is subsequent." And then he proceeded to dictate.

It was known at Fort Hill that in the village Episcopal church the rite of confirmation was to be administered. Some members of the family were to be confirmed, and Mrs. Calhoun was urgent that he himself should go, if for no other reason than out of respect to Bishop Gadsden. The family carriage was loaded; and the horses, driven by old Tom, left the mansion for the village. I rode in the buggy with Mr. Calhoun, who allowed me to drive, and gave me some lessons about reversing the usual order of things, viz: Allowing the horse to go as fast as he pleased up a hill, and keep him close reined up while going down one. When we reached the church, services had commenced. Mr. Calhoun sat in his seat with his eyes fixed upon the Bishop, and looking precisely as though he was not at home. There was a prayer read by the Bishop, which had been composed by him expressly in reference to the recent prevailing cholera, (1849,) Mr. Calhoun sat up perfectly erect when he heard the word "nation" used in it; and, by the way, the Bishop in his sermon used it very frequently. After the services were over, and he had shaken hands with all of his neighbors, we got into the buggy and started for home. "Nation!" "nation!" "nation!" he repeated as if to himself; "it is strange that a man like Gadsden, who ought to know better, would use such a word. There is no truth, no real meaning in it. All such things tend to consolidate the government, and produce a wrong impression. Gadsden knows better. When the constitution was formed the word national was not used. Gen. Washington never used it—nor did the other founders. They speak of the 'general government,' the 'government of the federal Union'—but struck out nation in all places, and the preamble to the constitution reads, 'We, the people of the United States.' We are not a nation, and the word was never heard of until recent years. Union should be the word; but there is a word wanting. People speak of a national song. Union song would be one mode of expressing it. Denmark, Sweden, &c., are nations. Russia is not a nation—it is an empire. American will be the word in time."

THE RESOLUTIONS OF THE WHIG CONVENTION.—We hardly know whether these call for particular attention at the present time. They have been so often foreshadowed in this paper, that, for the present, at least, a slight review is all that is called for. Of course, the exploded measure advocated in former days by Mr. Clay, under the form of a distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, is now revived in a different guise—that of a distribution of the lands themselves. Mr. Clay wanted the interest; the distributionists of the present time want principal, interest and all.

The Compromise of 1850 is endorsed by the 3rd Resolution, but not a word is said, or reference made to the measures now pending, the success of which is necessary to give a permanent and practical value to that settlement. The 4th and 5th resolutions are simply a re-hash of Mike Walsh and the New York Herald. The 6th is anti-free suffrage, in effect if not in name, and such it will be found to be, should the Whig party gain the ascendancy. Such is the progromme. The first and two last resolutions amount to matters of form merely, at least not matters of controversy.

The Democrats will be called upon to put their best leg foremost. The coming election is a very important one, the most so for years. Our opponents are as well aware of this as we can be, and will leave no stone unturned that may assist them to regain their supremacy. Let us go into it with might and main. *Wilmington Journal.*

BOTTS. It will surprise nobody to learn that Mr. John Minor Botts is against the Nebraska bill. He was never bound to the institution of slavery by any tie of interest, and never felt the slightest concern for the rights of the South. A mere adventurer, he is ready to espouse any cause which promises promotion, and to serve any party that will pay him his price. Some imaginative fellow about Washington suggested Botts for the Presidency; hence the letter on Nebraska. Botts bids for the Abolition vote. He deserves it. *Richmond Enquirer.*

VALUE OF PLASTER OF PARIS. The late Phillip Price, of Chester county, was one of the best farmers of that county, and first to use plaster, upwards of fifty years ago, and it has been used continually upon that and other farms ever since. Mr. Price stated as the result of an application of plaster to eight acres, that the land was worth ten times as much as it was without the plaster.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.—1st SESSION.

THURSDAY, Feb. 23, 1854.

SENATE.

Mr. Hamlin presented the credentials of Mr. Fessenden, Senator from Maine, for six years from the 4th of March last. Mr. Fessenden appeared and was sworn in.

Mr. Shields presented the credentials of Mr. Douglas, Senator from Illinois, for six years from the 4th of March last. He was sworn last spring with presentation, then, of his credentials.

Mr. Seward presented the proceedings of the people's meeting in the city of New York, and also of the Rochester, N. York, against the repeal of the Missouri compromise. Also, memorials of like character from Niagara, Ontario and Orange counties, New York.

Mr. Brodhead presented an armful of petitions against the removal of the mint from Philadelphia to New York or anywhere else.

Mr. Chase presented a dozen petitions against slavery in Nebraska.

Mr. Cass said: I have a petition to present, which is but the forerunner of many others. It asks the interposition of this government with foreign powers, where such interposition is required, in order to secure to American citizens abroad the enjoyment of religious worship and a place of sepulture and the right of christian burial when dead—and strange it is that such demands are rendered necessary by the arrogance of earthly presumption in this day of knowledge and of searching inquiry. But so it is, and public opinion in this country is awakening to the interest of this question, and it is time our voice should be heard and heeded. The freedom of religious worship is a subject which belongs to the kingdom of God, and not the kingdom of man, and no human ruler can interfere with it without equal injustice and presumption.

Of course we claim no right to interpose between other governments and their own people, except, indeed, the right of judgment and of condemnation, common to all countries not crushed by the foot of the oppressor, where such acts of revolting tyranny occur to shock the feelings of mankind. But when American citizens are the sufferers, it is the undeniable duty of this government to take all such measures as are justified by the laws of nations to insure their protection and the exercise of rights which ought to be wholly without the scope of political institutions, as they are without their just authority. I propose, sir, at some convenient time, when the Senate is less engaged than at present, to move the reference to the committee of foreign relations of the excellent report made last session upon similar petitions, by a most estimable member, Mr. Underwood, now no longer among us, and upon that occasion I shall ask to be heard in relation to this general subject.

Independent of the momentous principles involved in it, which of themselves furnish a sufficient motive for their examination, I have another which is personal to myself. It will probably be recollected by some of the Senators that I submitted a few remarks to this body when the question was first before us. Our proceedings, and particularly my share of them, were reviewed with some severity by Archbishop Hughes, in a letter signed by himself and published in the papers, after our adjournment. I do not object at all to that course, though certainly I must have been greatly misunderstood, judging by some of the sentiments imputed to me. Now, I purpose, not so much to review the review as to redeem myself from misapprehension, and to reassert and maintain my true views; and while I shall execute this task with all the respect to the personal character and to the high position of this distinguished prelate, I shall do it with the freedom which belongs equally to the subject, and to my own person as a member of this depository of so much of the national honor. I move the reference of this petition to the committee on foreign relations.

The Nebraska bill was taken up, and Mr. Toombs spoke at length in support of the bill.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Wheeler presented the proceedings of the Mechanics of New York, at their meeting held on Saturday, against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

The Clerk was about to read the resolutions, when Mr. Clingman objected, the rule being that the member presenting a paper, shall state briefly its contents.

Mr. Wheeler did so, and moved its reference.

Mr. Taylor, of Ohio, did not see the propriety of referring the proceedings of public meetings, as they are held all over the country. He therefore objected to the proposed reference.

Mr. Disney, from the same committee, reported back the Senate bill granting two millions and a half acres of land to Wisconsin for rail roads in that State. He showed that the other public lands would be largely increased in value by such grants, and quoted the views of Calhoun in favor of the constitutional power for that purpose. However, this was merely a practical question.

Mr. Letcher asked why all the other land bills could not be brought forward at the same time, in order that the House may investigate and discuss all the facts.

Mr. Disney replied that was utterly impossible, as land bills continued to come in.

Mr. Letcher suggested this course, because he wished to know whether there will be lands enough to meet all the exorbitant demands.

Mr. Smith of Va., said the House had not had time to consider the bill and act intelligently, and moved to refer it to the committee of the whole.

Mr. Dowdell remarked if the bill was now forced on its passage he should vote against it.

Mr. Cobb intended to vote not only for this, but for bills of a similar character. If he could not do justice to all, he would to a part of the States. If the bill should be sent to the committee of the whole, it will be resurrected.

Mr. Stanton of Tennessee could see no impropriety in acting on the bill now. Its principles were well understood, and he could see no necessity for its reference.

Mr. Disney said the terms and provisions of this bill are framed on the model which the committee on public lands have resolved to apply to all other similar bills, and which has been acquiesced in by the Senate's committee on public lands.

Mr. Jones, of Tennesssee, advocated the reference of the bill, in order to its consideration, and to give an opportunity for amendment. The bill contained too important principles to be acted on thus hastily.

Mr. Shelton considered such grants as unjust to the new States as to the old, if not more so, because they would retard the settlement of the lands, which will be increased in price. Besides, he was opposed to building up corporations to infringe on the liberties of the people. It was not only unconstitutional but unwise, and brought the government in competition with private enterprise.

Mr. Dean moved the House resolve itself into committee of the whole.

The question was taken up on Mr. Dean's motion, but no quorum voted. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, February 24, 1854.

SENATE.

The chair presented a communication from the Secretary of War, with a statement of the contracts by the War Department, during 1853.

Mr. Everett presented the resolutions of the Legislature of Massachusetts against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

Mr. Sumner presented the remonstrance of Harriet Beecher Stowe and eleven hundred women of Andover, Massachusetts, and also of eleven hundred men of the same place, against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

Mr. Walker reported a bill extending the rights of pre-emption to actual settlers. He said this bill would probably take the place of the homestead bill, and it came nearer than any other measure to securing homesteads to actual settlers.

The private calender was then taken up. The bills were passed; and after other business, the Nebraska bill was taken up.

Mr. Douglas said that the friends of the bill supposed that all discussion proposed by its opponents had taken place, and had considered when would be the proper time to vote upon it. They had come to the conclusion to continue the debate till Tuesday. On Wednesday he would close the debate, and the Senate could vote on the bill.

Mr. Hunter then spoke at length in support of the bill. Without concluding, he gave way for a motion to postpone, and, after an executive session, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Stratton presented resolutions of the Legislature of New Jersey, and Mr. Falkner resolutions of the Legislature of Virginia, asking for additional grants of land to soldiers of the war of 1812. Referred to the military committee.

Mr. Stanton, of Kentucky, made a unanimous report from the committee on elections, concluding with a resolution that Jose. Manuel Gallegos is entitled to his seat as a delegate from New Mexico over William Carr Lane, the contestant, the former receiving a majority of 708 votes. Resolution adopted.

A large number of Senate private bills were referred, and Executive communications of no especial public importance laid before the House.

Mr. Taylor, of Ohio, asked leave to offer a resolution instructing the select committee appointed to enquire into the expediency of amending the constitution relative to the election of President and Vice President, further to inquire into the expediency of limiting the service of the President to one term, and making him thereafter ineligible.

Mr. Davis, of Indiana, objected.

The House went into committee and considered various private bills. That proposing to re-imburse the Common Council of New York for expenditures in fitting out the first regiment of New York Mexican volunteers was read, when

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, said he thought the principle in the bill wrong, and wanted to discuss it. As this was objection day the dissent of Mr. Jones caused it to go over. When the committee rose the House passed fourteen private bills.

Mr. Churchwell announced the death of Robert Armstrong, printer to the House, passing a high eulogy on his character for honesty, bravery and virtue, and moved when the House adjourn it be to Monday, to enable members to attend his funeral.

Messrs. Ewing and McMullen spoke in high terms of the deceased.

Mr. Churchwell's motion was agreed to, and the House adjourned.

TO THE NEXT OF KIN AND THE DISTRIBUTEES OF EDWARD HERNDON, LATE OF CAMPBELL CO., Va.—Said Edward Herndon died in the year 1845, without issue, and by his will, after certain specific bequests, he directed that the balance of his estate should be equally divided between his sisters, Sarah Samuels, Elizabeth Baker, Catharine Durham, Mary Herndon and his brother, Reuben Herndon. This will was duly probated in Campbell County Court, and Y. W. Robertson qualified as Executor.

A suit has been instituted in the Circuit Court of Campbell county, by John T. Irving and wife against the Executor and legatees of said Edward Herndon for a settlement and division of said estate. And it appearing from the Commissioner's report in that cause, that all of the residuary legatees died in the life-time of the testator, it is contended that said residuary legacy has lasped, and is to be divided equally among the distributees of said Edward Herndon. And the undersigned has been ordered by said Court to advertise for said distributees to appear and make themselves parties to said suit. Said residuary estate is worth $4000 to $5000.

The following were the brothers and sisters of said Edward Herndon, Benj. Herndon, James Herndon, John Herndon, Reuben Herndon, Mary Herndon, Sarah Samuels, Elizabeth Baker and Catharine Durham.

The parties interested will please state under which brother or sister of the testator they claim; the names and residence of all the children of said brother or sister, and in the case of the death of any child, the name of the widow or husband, as the case may be, and children of the same. And as far as practicable will furnish the evidence of their relationship to said descendant.

CHARLES R. SLAUGHTER,
Lynchburg, Va.
February 24th, 1854. 1011—w4w.

NOTICE TO CORN GROWERS.—THE SUBscriber offers for sale a peculiar kind of Corn known as the Canada prolific Corn, which excels any grain ever before offered to the Southern Planters, both for beauty and increase. It is a handsome white corn, and produces from three to eight stalks from each grain, each stalk bearing two to three ears of Corn—and the suckers are as prolific as the original stalk, bearing an equal number of ears. I procured a small quantity of this corn through the mail, and planted nine grains in a common sandy garden, that had never received any other manure than from the stable and barn yard, and the result was eighty-six silks and fifty-eight ears! Had not the drought come upon it at the time it did, several other ears would have matured.

I will send packages of one hundred grains

The Standard.

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1, 1854.

THE FEDERAL RESOLUTIONS.

We publish in another column the Resolutions of the Federal Whig Convention which assembled in this City on the 22d ultimo.

The first Resolution will meet the approbation of all; but it is somewhat in contrast with the late speech of Mr. Kerr, the Whig candidate for Governor in 1852, who says that if the Union should be wielded by a dominant majority for the oppression of his section, he will unite with any and all men in trampling it down. It is also a little singular, though the fact has ceased to surprise us, that we never find in the proceedings of Whig Conventions of this State resolves directly and boldly in favor of Southern rights and a strict construction of the Constitution.

The second Resolution is a rehash of the old Clay doctrine of distribution. It is the string upon which the Federalists of this State have been playing for the last fourteen years, and is pretty well worn out. We are as much opposed as Whigs can be to the appropriation by Congress of the public lands for the sole and exclusive benefit of the new States"; and we have the word of President Pierce, to which the Convention in its Resolution was careful not to allude, that so far as he can influence legislation the lands shall be managed as a "prudent proprietor" would his own land; and that the system of squandering the public domain, which acquired such strength under the auspices and with the sanction of Mr. Fillmore, is against "the intent and meaning of the Constitution" itself. We quote as follows from the Annual Message of President Pierce:

"It is not believed to be within the intent and meaning of the Constitution, that the power to dispose of the public domain, should be used otherwise than might be expected from a prudent proprietor, and therefore, that grants of land to aid in the construction of roads should be restricted to cases where it would be for the interest of a proprietor, under like circumstances, thus to contribute to the construction of these works. For the practical operation of such grants thus far, in advancing the interests of the States in which these works are located, and at the same time the substantial interests of the other States, by enhancing the value and promoting the rapid sale of the public domain, I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Interior. A careful examination, however, will show that this experience is the result of a just discrimination, and will be far from affording encouragement to a reckless or indiscriminate extension of the principle."

Would it not have been as well, and nothing but fair and just, if the Whig Convention had borne testimony in their Resolutions to the existence and soundness of the foregoing sentiments?

The third Resolution approves the "Compromise" of 1850, and the doctrine of non-intervention; but is silent in relation to the important measure for organizing the territories of Nebraska and Kansas, now pending in Congress. Two points are here presented—first, that the Whigs of North Carolina are now in favor of the doctrine of non-intervention, which they violently opposed in 1848 in opposing Gen. Cass, one of the leading advocates of the doctrine; and secondly, though the Whig leaders of this State affect to regard the slavery question as above party, they fail at a most important crisis to do justice to the President and Judge Douglas, and even deliberately refuse to cheer two of their own men, Messrs. Badger and Kerr, in their efforts to secure the passage of the Nebraska bill.

The fourth and fifth Resolutions charge upon the President interference in State elections and the making of Freesoil appointments. This charge is unfounded. The very object the President had in view, in the New York matter, was to avoid interference in the local elections of that State; and Mr. Bronson was removed mainly because he persisted in acting in opposition to the wishes of the President in this respect. A few Democrats, it is true, who had been Freesoilers, have been appointed to office; but they were not appointed until they had brought forth "fruits meet for repentence," and the number of such was, after all, but as one to ten of Hunkers who have received appointments. We are neither the advocate or the apologist of these Barnburners; but we may state one fact, very much to their credit, and another, very much to the discredit of the New York Whigs, the allies of the North Carolina Whigs—to wit, the Barnburners of New York, so-called, in their Convention held last October, *emphatically endorsed the fugitive-slave law, while the Whigs of that State were silent on the subject.* So, according to the record, even the Barnburners, so-called, are sounder on the question of slavery than the New York allies of North Carolina Whigs. Again, there are but few if any Whigs in this region who will not declare that *all* men of *all* parties of the free States are unsound upon the slavery question; and if this be so, which we deny, how could any President conduct federal affairs in the free States without the aid of anti-slavery men? The truth is, the sound men of the North on this question are mostly Democrats, as the state and direction of public opinion in that section on the Nebraska bill conclusively show; the unsound are Whigs, and hence the war which Mr. Webster was constrained to make on Whig appointees in the free States of Gen. Taylor; and hence, also, the control of Whig affairs which Seward enjoys in New York and other States, and that outburst of Abolition predilection and opinion in the last Whig National Convention, which defeated Mr. Webster and Mr. Fillmore and nominated "Seward's hero," Gen. Winfield Scott. It ill becomes such Whigs as Mr. Miller, who stood by "consenting to the death" of Mr. Webster and Mr. Fillmore, to charge Freesoilism upon the national, Southern rights administration of Franklin Pierce.

The sixth Resolution expresses the opinion that the people of the State desire a change in the Constitution, and that this can be most easily and safely done by a Convention; and the Legislature is requested to call a Convention, and so to restrict it as to preserve the present basis of representation. That are of opinion that the people desire a change in the Constitution. When was this opinion formed? No question has been held since the last Legislature, and the inference, therefore, is that this opinion was entertained by these Whig leaders during the last session of that body. And then what change is it that the people desire? Free Suffrage? Why, then, did they not frankly say so? And if this be the change desired, why did not these leaders, who now confess the fact, unite with the Democrats in passing the Free Suffrage bill? They admit that the people want Free Suffrage—it is clear that they knew this during the session of the last Assembly; and it therefore follows, according to their own showing, that they then deliberately opposed and thwarted the popular will. Again, the basis is to be preserved, and that by the very party which has here signalized itself by assailing the basis! And when this preservation is to be effected by a restricted Convention! This question, whether the people in Convention can be restricted by the Legislature, which is not sovereign, *remains to be discussed.*

The Resolutions are, upon the whole, somewhat ingeniously drawn; but they fail to express the popular will or to meet with the popular demands. They will be thoroughly discussed during the campaign, and we believe the candidate who has planted himself upon them will be signally defeated. Judging from the past, as well as the present, there can be no doubt of it, provided the Democrats of the State are true to themselves and their cherished principles.

MR. BADGER AND THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Badger has made an able speech in behalf of the bill for the organization of Nebraska with a clause declaring the Missouri Compromise inoperative and void. What will the Fayetteville Observer *now* say upon the question? On the 30th January, the Observer said:

"It may not possibly be a well considered opinion, but we cannot help thinking that Mr. Douglas' bill, which *appears* to claim a privilege for the South, is a mistake, and will eventuate in great damage to us, and in a great accession of strength to the free-soil party."

And yet Mr. Badger, who is the Observer's Magnus Appollo of statesmen, is actively supporting this measure, which is to eventuate in "*great damage to us,*" and is also to cause "*a great accession of strength to the free soil party.*" Oh, how premature it was for the Observer to venture an opinion on this question, without having first found out how Mr. Badger was going! We fear that that impulsive organ will have to take the *back-track* on this question as it did when General Scott was nominated for the Presidency. *Fay. Carolinian.*

The Raleigh Register has involved itself in quite as unpleasant a predicament in relation to this question as the Observer. At first it "hardly knew" whether it was for or against the Nebraska bill; then it came out with compliments to Truman Smith, a Connecticut Freesoiler, who had spoken against the bill; then it abused Judge Douglas, the author of the bill, in gross terms, and added that, as the question whether the States had equal rights under the Constitution or not had been broached, it had as well be settled; and then the Editor, with the Federal leaders generally in their late Convention, came out for the principle of non-intervention on questions of slavery by the general government without naming the bill now pending which proposes to carry out this doctrine, and without the slightest reference to the fact that the non-intervention doctrine is not Whig but Cass, Douglas, Democratic doctrine. The fact is, such papers as the Observer and Register have uniformly treated the question of slavery as one subservient to party; and it is not to be expected that they will, under any circumstances, unless driven to it by the force of public opinion, do justice either to President Pierce or Judge Douglas in their efforts to secure and protect the Constitutional rights of the South.

DEATH OF GEN. ARMSTRONG.

The Washington Union comes to us clothed in mourning for the death of one of its Editors, Gen. Robert Armstrong, of Tennessee. That paper says:

"DEATH OF GENERAL ROBERT ARMSTRONG. The melancholy duty devolves upon us of announcing the death of General Robert Armstrong, the proprietor of this paper, and our associate in its editorial management. He died last evening at seven o'clock, at his own residence in this city, surrounded and solaced in his affections by most of his children. We are in no state of mind to prepare anything like a sketch of his life. Our relations with him since our boyhood have been of a character so intimate and uninterrupted, that he was more than our friend. He died at the age of sixty-three, of congestion of the brain. His health for some weeks had been frail, but until yesterday morning his disease was not regarded as threatening a fatal issue. His distinguished and gallant services in the war of 1812 are matters of history. He was the bosom friend of General Jackson, and the man selected by him as the depositary and keeper of his sword. It was our fortune to be selected by General Jackson to deliver to General Armstrong this invaluable legacy. The noble qualities which endeared him to General Jackson were his stern integrity, his cool courage, his sterling judgment, and his devoted patriotism. In the several responsible public trusts, civil and military, which he filled, these noble attributes marked his conduct. He enjoyed the unlimited confidence of Presidents Jackson, Van Buren, Polk, and Pierce. He was an amiable and attractive in the private relations of life as he was fearless, honest, and faithful in the discharge of his public duties."

WAKE COUNTY COURT.

At the February Session of Wake County Court the following gentlemen were elected as Special Court for the ensuing year: James Adams, Augustine Turner, T. G. Whitaker, and Wm. R. Poole, Esquires; A. K. Clements, County Trustee; J. M. Fleming, Thomas R. Debnam, W. D. Haywood, Green Beckwith, Stephen Stephenson, Simon Smith, J. A. Hicks, John M. Rogers, W. W. Whitaker, and Gaston Utley, Esq'rs., Superintendents of Common Schools.

The following gentlemen were sworn as District Constables: J. J. Christophers, Raleigh; J. R. Taylor, Raleigh; Sol. D. Hall, Lick Creek; Frances A. Jones, Fish Dam; John Williams, Middle Creek; Wm. Booth, Buckhorn; John Ray, New Light; Jno. P. Smith, St. Marys; Wm. Jenks, White Oak; Hinton Franklin, Swift Creek; Lewis Jackson, Crabtree; Wesley O. Smith, Houses' Creek; Gillam Upchurch, Marks' Creek; Joseph Scott, Kitts' Creek; Hiram Scarborough, Buffaloe; Buckner Nipper, Bartons' Creek.

Tax on land for County purposes, 22½ cents; Parish Tax, same as last year, 6; Lunatic Asylum, 1½; School Tax, same as last year, 4; State Tax, 6.

Poll Tax for County purposes, 71½ cents; Parish Tax, 16; School Tax, 12; State Tax 20; Lunatic Asylum 5½.

VOICES FROM VERMONT. Every democratic newspaper in the Green Mountain State supports the territorial bill for the organization of Nebraska and Kansas now pending before Congress. The Burlington Sentinel, the Vermont Patriot, the North Star, the Spirit of the Age, the Franklin County Herald, and the Bellows Falls Argus are doing yeoman service in favor of the people's rights, the people's sovereignty, and the people's organization. We congratulate the noble democracy of Vermont upon their proud position. Let the Democracy of the whole Union mark the attitude of the democracy of that northern State! *Washington Union.*

Democratic papers in the free States are boldly favoring the Nebraska bill, while Southern Whig papers are either silent or endeavoring to evade the question. No Whig press in the free States has come out for the bill, and the members of Congress from the free States are to a man opposed to it. Which is the national party?

THE GREAT QUESTION. The Washington Correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says: "Mr. Hunter's speech on the Nebraska bill was a chaste, statesmanlike, and able effort in support of the bill. Judge Butler followed in the same strain. The bill will be pressed to a vote on Wednesday night next. Gen. Cass will make the concluding speech on it. The President is using all his influence in support of the bill, and is every way emulating the courageing the courage and firmness of Judge Douglas."

LATEST FROM EUROPE. The Europa arrived on Saturday last, with the latest news from Europe. There was no change in the affairs of Russia and Turkey.

Flour, wheat and corn had declined considerably, and cotton had advanced one-eighth.

COUNCIL OF STATE. There was no quorum of this body on Thursday last—Messrs. Lane, Hill, and Stallings in attendance. We learn the Governor has notified the Council to meet on the 15th of this month.

THE WHIG RESOLUTIONS.

The following are the Resolutions adopted by the Whig State Convention which met in this place on Tuesday the 22nd ultimo:

1. *Resolved*, That we cherish a cordial and immovable attachment to the Constitution and Union of the States, and it is our determination to resist every attempt to alienate one portion of our country from the rest, and to enfeeble the sacred ties which link together its various parts.

2. *Resolved*, That we disapprove the legislation of Congress by which the Public Lands—the common property of all the States—are so often appropriated for the sole and exclusive benefit of the new States, and we insist and shall continue to insist that the State of North Carolina should receive her equal and just share of the same, for purposes of Education and Internal Improvement within the State.

3. *Resolved*, That we reaffirm the Resolution of the last Whig Convention on the Compromise measures of 1850, which declares them a final settlement in principle and in substance, of the dangerous and exciting subjects to which they relate, and that we are in favor of the doctrine of non-intervention by Congress on the subject of slavery within the territories of the United States, now held or hereafter to be acquired.

4. *Resolved*, That we most decidedly condemn the action of the President and his Cabinet in their recent interference in the local elections of sovereign States, and regard their conduct as alike calculated to detract from the dignity of their station and subversive of the dearest rights of a free people.

5. *Resolved*, That the conduct of the present Administration in the appointment of "Free Soilers" to office is an unjustifiable insult to the southern portion of the Union, and in violation of the pledges upon which the party went into power.

6. *Resolved*, That we are of opinion that the people of North Carolina desire a change in the Constitution of the State, and that this can be most wisely and safely done by a Convention of Delegates, elected by the People: Therefore we recommend to the Legislature to call such a Convention, and in submitting the election of delegates to the people, so to provide as to preserve the present basis of representation in the Legislature.

7. *Resolved*, That we are in favor of increasing the efficiency of our present Common Schools, so that the blessings of a liberal education may be freely diffused throughout the State.

8. *Resolved*, That we are in favor of a liberal system of Internal Improvements on the part of North Carolina, and especially recommend the extension of the North Carolina Road, East and West, to the favorable consideration of the next Legislature.

SUPREME COURT.

Decisions have been delivered in the following cases since our last.

By NASH, C. J. In Vickers v. Trice, in equity, from Orange, directing a decree according to the report. Also, in Gilliam's ex'rs, in equity, v. Willey's adm'r, from Gates, directing a reference to the Master.

By PEARSON, J. In Doe ex dem, Smith v. Smith, from Wake, reversing the judgment below and directing a judgment here for plaintiff. Also, in Pettijohn v. Williams, et al, from Chowan, directing a venire de novo as to Williams.

By BATTLE, J. In Doe ex dem Johnson v. Watts, directing a venire de novo. Also, in Cooper v. Purvis, directing a new trial.

The following shall be rules of practice in the Supreme Court.

1. Unless exception to the competency of evidence contained in depposition be made before the hearing of any cause, the whole shall be deemed competent so far as it may be deemed relevant.

2. If any one will except to the competency of such evidence, he shall specify the matter and cause of exception and furnish the opposite council with a copy of the same, who shall, in writing, either admit the exception, and the excepted matter shall be expunged; or shall deny the sufficiency of the causes of exception, and therefore the excepted matter shall be referred to some member of the bar, whose decision, unless appealed from, shall be conclusive, and he shall expunge the excepted matter allowed as such.

3. If there be no opposite Counsel present, the exceptions shall be filed with the Clerk and be deemed served.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

The Preacher and the King, or Bourdaloue in the Court of Louis XIV, being an account of the Pulpit eloquence of that distinguished era. Translated from the French of L. Bargerer, Paris, 12th edition, with an introduction by the Rev. George Potts, D. D., Pastor of the University Place Presbyterian Church, New York. Boston, Gould and Lincoln, 1853, pp. 338, 12mo.

The Pulpit Eloquence of Eranee is a subject of which more is said than known among us. The usual mode of treating it is both trite and inexact. We want fresh material and unhackneyed modes of exhibition to revive the interest which really belongs to so important a chapter in the history of homilies. Both these desiderata are here furnished in the facts collected from original, not second-hand authorities, and clothed in a new French, not worn-out English or American costume. The version is spirited and evidently faithful, as appears from the occasional retention of French idioms, which, though sometimes puzzling to mere English readers, are, even in point of taste, decidedly better than the vapid paraphrases of what is praised by some as "free" or "elegant translations."

On sale at Pomeroy's.

WEALTH OF THE STATES. The population of the United States is set down at 29,746,000, and the aggregate of personal and real property is estimated at $8,294,560,000. New York is the richest State, her property being $1,112,000,000; Pennsylvania, $850,-000,000; then Ohio, $740,000,000; then Virginia, $508,000,000. The remainder of the States rank as follows: Indiana, $384,000,000; Tennessee, $380,-000,000; Kentucky, $342,000,00; Massachusetts, $340,000,000; Georgia, $320,000,000; North Carolina, $306,000,000; Illinois $294,000,000; Alabama, $276,000,000; Mississippi, 256,000,000; S. Carolina, $242,000,000; Missouri, $240,000,000; Maine, $240,000,000; Maryland, $193,000,000; Louisiana, $188,-000,000; New Jersey, $160,000,000; Michigan, $148-000,000; Connecticut, $42,000,000; Vermont, $120,-000,000; N. Hampshire, $120,000,000; Arkansas, $60,000,000; Texas, $56,000,000; Iowa, $52,000,-000; Rhode Island, $52,000,000; Wisconsin, $36,-000,000; Delaware, $32,000,000; Florida, $30,000,-000; District of Columbia, $18,000,000; Oregon, $3,-000,000.

Arrival of the Northern Light, &c.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25. The ship Cornelius H. Grinnell, brought the captains and crews of the ship Columbiana, from New Orleans, for Liverpool, and of the brig Frederick, from Halifax for Liverpool, falling in with these vessels in a sinking condition. They have been entirely abandoned.

The Northern Light arrived last night, bringing dates from California to the 31st, with $800,000 in gold. The Golden Gate stranded at San Diego, on the 18th. Mails and passengers saved; was gotten off on the 20th, not badly damaged.

Barque Caroline has been captured by Mexicans. The Fillibusters are getting on finely.

The California markets are stagnant and prices lower.

We ought not to isolate ourselves, for we cannot remain in a state of isolation. Social intercourse makes us the more able to bear with ourselves and with others.

Individual greatness (the foundation of national greatness) is the result of fiery trial, continual struggle, unceasing self-sacrifice, unremitting discipline.

For the Standard.

To the readers of the Standard:

You are aware that a controversy has been going on recently between myself and Prof. Hedrick, of the University, in relation to Agricultural Science. Discussions of this subject cannot fail to excite interest among the farmers of North Carolina at this time when they begin to see the necessity of the application of chemical improvement to their worn-out lands. My object in making an attack upon the Analyses made by Prof. H. was not with a view to injure him personally, but for the purpose of preventing an injury being done to the farming interest of the State. I have been told often time, not only by farmers, but by men of other professions, that they could not see in what manner these Analyses could be of practical utility to the farmer. When Prof. Mitchell made the attack upon Prof. Emmons, last summer, he gave as his reason that he wished to protect the interest of North Carolina against what he regarded as misrepresentations made by Prof. Emmons. What, I ask, would be the inference to be derived from Prof. M.'s whole course in this matter, than that Prof. E. was not competent to discharge the duties of State Geologist in North Carolina? If I deem a man incompetent to discharge the duties assigned him or assert such to be the fact, it is presumed of course that I will endeavor to prove what I say, and that the public generally are to judge whether or not I have done so in this instance. I was willing that this controversy should go on, regardless of the voluntary admonitions of the Editor of the "New Era," that I shall see cause to regret it. I was satisfied with my position and with my opponent, but such does not seem to be the case with a friend of Prof. H., who signs himself Agricola, who upon enquiry from the proper source, I find to be none other than Prof. Charles Phillips, writing under a fictitious name and indulging in such low personal abuse as would not become a little grog-shop politician, much less a Professor in a literary institution. He thought it policy to attempt to drive me from my position in this way. But in the beginning I was told that I should have the whole Faculty down upon me if I or any body else offered to say that any thing was done differently from what it ought to be by a Professor. But how could I have looked for better treatment from that quarter, when I was refused a short time since the use of the Chapel at the University for the purpose of delivering a lecture to the young gentlemen upon scientific agriculture, and the excuse rendered was, that it was apprehended that there would be a disturbance created because the lecture was to come off at night? Prof. H. states that this controversy was not of his seeking nor according to his taste, and of course I will not, under these circumstances, press it upon him, and such was my determination before the article signed "Agricola" appeared, and so expressed myself to my friends. But in relation to my course towards the author of Agricola, I have not acted according to my own feelings, but have been guided by discreet friends in the matter. I admit the right to a full, fair, free criticism upon any thing which I place before the public; but at the same time I will not allow my personal character to be assailed with impunity. If I, in the heat of passion, use language which is regarded as personally offensive, I will, upon application being made, make the "amende honorable" frankly and openly. J. F. TOMPKINS.

COLUMBUS "SEMPER PARATUS."

On Monday evening, of the 13th inst., a meeting of the Democracy of Columbus county was held at the Court House in Whiteville.

On motion of F. George, Esq., the meeting was organized by calling Col. Marmaduke Powell to the Chair, and requesting N. L. Williamson to act as Secretary.

The Chairman, after having, in an appropriate manner, made known the object of the meeting, on motion, appointed F. George, Esq., Dr. F. Williamson and Thos. L. Vail, Esq., a committee to prepare resolutions for their consideration, who, after a short absence, returned and reported, through their Chairman, F. George, Esq., as follows:

Resolved, That we approve of the time and place of holding the Democratic State Convention, as designated by the Democratic Executive Committee.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Columbus having full confidence in the wisdom and patriotism in said Convention, will, without expressing a preference, cordially support their nominee, for the Gubernatorial Chair.

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint fifteen delegates to represent this county in said Convention.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Columbus adopt, as their rule and guide, the doctrines set forth in the series of resolutions passed at the Democratic State Convention of '52, together with the platform of the last National Democratic Convention at Baltimore.

Resolved, That the Democratic party of North Carolina owe to no individual in their ranks so large a share of gratitude as to David S. Reid, who, by the justness of his principles, and his gallant and successful advocacy of them, has placed us on vantage ground, where we have, not only *already* achieved a signal triumph over the once victorious Federalists, but confidently expect to *rout* them *again.*

Resolved, That the firm and patriotic course pursued by President Pierce, fully justifies the confidence reposed in him by the almost unanimous suffrages of his countrymen, and as he knows "no North, no South," and holds up to just prominence the doctrine of State Rights, he shows himself to be the statesman suited to the exigencies of the times.

In accordance with the third resolution the Chairman appointed the following delegates:

F. George, Esq., J. C. Powell, Thos. L. Vail, J. G. Powell, Dr. F. Williamson, Wm. J. Standly, John Mills, J. H. Gore, Jessee S. Cox, James Beach, Rev. G. W. Hill, J. C. Pierce, A. J. Baldwin, Calvin Haynes, J. B. Standly, Col. John Gore, A. J. Butner, Jos. W. Edwards and Lovet Peacock.

On motion, the Chairman and Secretary were added to the delegation.

On motion, it was resolved, that in case no one of said delegation should attend said Convention, W. W. Holden of Raleigh, be hereby authorized to act as our proxy.

On motion, it was ordered, that the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded to the Editors of the Wilmington Journal for publication, with the request that the Fayetteville Carolinian and Raleigh Standard copy the same into their columns.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

M. POWELL, *Chairman.*

N. L. WILLIAMSON, *Secretary.*

MR. JEFFERSON. Speaking of "crushing out" reminds me of an anecdote told of the sage of Monticello. The story, as related to me some years ago, by a lady, who at one time was an inmate of Mr. Jefferson's family, was as follows: Mr. Jefferson, said the lady, was remarkable for the amiableness of his disposition, evenness of temper and kindness of heart. I never, said she, saw the venerable patriot angry but once in my life; and he had a great horror of blasphemy. Never was he known to use an oath, but on the occasion alluded to he came very near doing so. He directed a servant boy named Charles to get from "Uncle Joe," the ostler, a horse, and proceed to Charlottesville, distant only about two or three miles, deliver a note which he handed him, wait for an answer, and return as quick as possible. A couple of hours elapsed and the sage saw Charles playing on the lawn. He called him. Charles, where is the answer to my note? "Uncle Joe" wouldn't give me the horse, said Charles. Direct Joe to come to me, said he. Old Joe soon made his appearance, evidently in a perturbed state of mind, for he discovered, for the first time in his life, that his good master was angry. "Joe" said Mr. Jefferson, (he usually addressed him as "Uncle Joe") why did you not give Charles a horse? The poor old ostler made an excuse which was wholly unsatisfactory to his master, and the usually gentle Jefferson became evidently indignant, and raising his arm as if to strike the old servant, he said in a loud voice, "you graceless old man, if ever you commit a similar offence, I'll pulverize you." This, said the lady, was not swearing but it sounded very much like it. *Balt. Patriot.*

Pennsylvania Democratic Convention.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 22. The Democratic Convention to-day, in this city, elected delegates to the State Convention, and instructed them to vote for Governor Bigler, and resolutions in favor of the National Administration and the Nebraska bill. Anti-Douglas resolutions were laid on the table after an exciting debate.

[Correspondence of the Standard.]

JOHNSTON CO. Feb. 24, 1854.

W. W. HOLDEN, Esq. *Dear Sir:* To the pure democrat—the man of principles, it is peculiarly refreshing to witness the unanimity that prevails in the democratic party throughout the State. This is emphatically the day of *meetings*, and no discords are heard from any quarter. In every county where meetings have been held the same platform has been erected and the abiding, ruling principles of the party have been re-affirmed. The feuds of the past—where feuds existed—(and these were confined *chiefly* to your own District) seem all to be buried, and each individual member of the party is anxious to renew his allegiance to the sacred cause. This is as it should be, but it augurs woe, sorrow, and defeat to the blind opponents of popular rights. Man, struggling for liberty, is destined to success. Then shall republicans—men who know their rights—shall these allow, tolerate or endure the shadow of the shade of British *custom*, to prevail among them? They say they will not! and they mean what they say, and are sure to accomplish the great work of Free Suffrage, which is but another name for equal rights, so nobly begun four years ago, by that sterling man and patriot Governor Reid. I say this, sir, because any man can see and read the tendency of things in the enthusiasm that prevails among the friends of this great and important question.

I am unused to writing, Sir, but I could not forego the pleasure of telling your readers these homely and unmistakable truths. But you may be curious to know what influenced me at this, more than at any other time, to think of these things. Well, I will tell you.

On last Tuesday I visited Wayne County on business, and after Court adjourned for dinner I heard a man, whose head was poked out of a window, and who I was told was the Sheriff, calling "every body, whigs and democrats," to come up to a Democratic Meeting. Many went up, and so did I. There was a crowd. Gen. Brogden was called to the chair, the meeting was opened, a speech was made, and then came the resolutions—just such resolutions, as far as I could judge, from hearing them *once*, as you yourself would have written, with one exception; that exception was a resolution approving the course of the Editor of the Standard in the last Congressional campaign, which was passed without a dissenting voice. This I was glad to see, not only because it was somewhat complimentary of yourself, but because it proves that Wayne is "right side up" on the land question—a question that the whigs had hoped would divide and weaken the party, and again restore them to power. 'Twill not do it, Sir! The signs of the times are against them and for us, and union of effort only is necessary to the achievement of a victory which already beckons us to arms.

Of our Governor's deep hold on the affections and gratitude of the people I need scarcely speak. There is but one regret that tortures the public mind, and that is, that they can't again have him for a candidate. Never, within the memory of man, has any Executive in this State retired from office possessing so much of public esteem and public confidence. Whether he was Governor *de facto* or *de jure* only, was a question which some unprincipled whigs affected in ability to solve, but it he could but only once more be permitted to run for that high and honorable position which he has so honestly and honorably adorned for the last four years, Gen. Dockery would be left unmolested in quiet retirement and domestic repose. Nor will it be otherwise, even now. The genius of Free Suffrage is already on the wing, and the stalwart and honest yeomanry of the country swear to a man they will protect and uphold her. The spirit of 1850 and '52 is aroused, nor will it ever retire to slumber till the great work is achieved, when every free white man in the State shall indeed feel that he is not an inferior being.

Will not your District follow the example of Wayne, and come out boldly and squarely on the Baltimore, Pierce platform, and thus restore friend to the bosom of friend, making certainty doubly sure in the approaching contest? Pray, beg, beseech, entreat them to do this; at the same time never yielding an inch of democratic ground. If defeat were probable, I might say possible, still would I prefer an honorable defeat to a victory achieved at the expense of principle. But sow the seeds of peace with a liberal hand, as has been your wont hitherto; inviting the profligate to reform and the penitent to return, and assuring the obstinate that no compromise of principle, no deviation from the beaten track of Jeffersonian democracy may be hoped for or expected. In doing this you have a double reward—the satisfaction that an honest discharge of duty never fails to produce, and the thanks and gratitude of the good and great men who are pleased to be regarded as your co-laborers. The democracy of the State have pretty unanimously thanked you for what you have done, and the district of Ruffin claims the right to say amen to the grateful sentiment.

VIATOR.

For the Standard.

CHATHAM WHIGS.

MR. EDITOR: As straws show which way the winds blow, I beg the columns of your paper to notice the character of the Whig meeting held here this week. On Tuesday of Court week proclamation was made from the Court House window for the Whigs of Chatham to attend a meeting about to be held to appoint delegates to the Raleigh Convention for the purpose of selecting a Whig candidate to be run for Governor. But though the Court yard was full of people there was no great movement to the Court House, and a Whig was heard to say that the object was to select a Whig candidate to be *run*, but the fact would turn out that it was to select a Whig candidate to be *beaten*.

Among the leaders who took part in the meeting were William Albright, President of Cane Creek Cotton Factory, Dr. Spence McLanahan, President of the Pittsborough and Haywood Plank Road *and also assistant State Geologist*, and James Headen, Esq. These are prominent Whigs in Chatham, and may be supposed to represent Whig sentiment. Let us therefore see what are their opinions upon the great question which now agitates the public mind, and compare them with the principles held by this administration, upon which these gentlemen are preparing to make war.

In 1848-'49 they were members of the General Assembly, when the following resolution passed both houses by overwhelming majorities:

"*Resolved*, That the enactment of any law by Congress which shall directly or indirectly deprive the citizens of any of the States of the right of emigrating with their slave property into any of the territories of the United States, will be an act not only of gross injustice and wrong, but the exercise of power contrary to the true meaning and spirit of the Constitution, and never contemplated by the framers thereof."

This resolution asserted a right not only of incalculable value to the people of the slaveholding States, but also a fundamental principle of popular liberty which should be held dear to the whole people both North and South—that of deciding for themselves the question of slavery unrestrained by federal legislation. And yet all these gentlemen are found recorded against it!!

The principle of this resolution has recently been maintained upon the floor of Congress by Senator Douglas in one of the most masterly speeches of the age, and lies at the foundation of his Nebraska Territorial Bill, upon which Gen. Pierce and his administration plant themselves openly and firmly; and yet these Southern gentlemen are endeavoring to rally the Whigs of Chatham to come to the aid of such men as Seward, Wade, Sumner, Giddings, *et id omne genus!*

People of Chatham, be not deceived. The slave property of the South is a paramount interest. Its security and protection rises above every other consideration, for without such protection every other interest is comparatively valueless. Judge ye, therefore, between an administration which stands like a breakwater for the protection of your rights, and those men of the South, who, by making war upon it, thus give aid and comfort to your worst enemies.

MACON.

[Correspondence of the Standard.]

HERTFORD, N. C. Feb. 17, 1854.

Editor of the Standard—Sir: The Democratic County Convention was held here on Monday, J. T. Granberry Chairman, and was everyway creditable to the good feeling of the party.

Delegates were appointed to the State Convention, resolutions passed against distribution, and an eloquent speech made by Mr. Martin, of Elizabeth City, in which old and new Whig issues were properly noticed.

It was confidently expected that a speech would have been made by that wheel horse of Democracy, J. P. Jordan, Esq. but illness prevented his being present. Mr. Jordan is, however, appointed a delegate to the State Convention and will be present on the 19th April, and it is to be hoped will make a Speech to the Convention. Should he do so, they will listen to a man of marked ability as well as firm Democratic principles. Indeed, there are many in this portion of the State who earnestly desire Mr. Jordan in the coming contest to occupy a prominent position, and know that if he does that he will sustain our flag worthily.

With such men united in effort as J. T. Granberry, J. C. Skinner and J. P. Jordan, the County of Perquimans is more than safe for the Democratic ticket. Undoubtedly these and other democrats will exert themselves properly.

* * *

For the Standard.

MR. EDITOR: Whilst various other Counties of our State have been boasting of their progress in Agriculture, my native County has, to a great extent, remained dormant, and ever will so long as her citizens take such little pride in the improvement of their lands. I would not impute their negligence altogether to a want of pride, for I believe that the greater portion of the inhabitants of Greene do not know the importance of manures. However, it is not my intention, on the present occasion, to expose to the public the sloth of the citizens of my native County, but to express my regret that she was not represented in the late State Fair, I do not mean in Agriculture, but in the hog line. Wm. A. Darden recently killed a three year old hog that weighed 752 lbs. Lafayette Darden also killed one of the same age that weighed 666 lbs.; and he has a young one (a year and a half old) which at the same age I think will surpass either of the above named hogs by 100 lbs.

AMICUS.

WAR AT HOME!—OUR OWN SOIL INVADED! !—*A Turk-ish Army of 1600 Strong in North Carolina!*

We hasten to lay before our readers the startling intelligence that our native soil has been invaded by an army of 1600 Turk(s)ies, which marched through Salisbury on Friday last under the lead of the daring Gen. Dodd. Our citizens turned out boldly to meet them. Young and old, women and children, white and black, apprentices, teachers and pupils, editors and devils, tradesmen, merchants, lawyers, clerks, doctors divines—*every body* exhibited their patriotism by rushing forth to meet the foe. The Turk-ish host seemed somewhat alarmed, and there were repeated cries of "quit!" and "put!" among it; and they did "put!" hurrying through town as though vengeance was behind them, ready not only to slay but to devour also.

This army was making for Charleston, where the chivalrous Palmettoes will give it a warm reception, and the *basting* it deserves. *Salis. Banner.*

THE MARKETS.

NORFOLK, February 25.

REPORTED FOR THE "NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD"

BY A. M. M'PHEETERS & Co.,

Wholesale Grocers, Forwarding & Commission Merchants,

No. 6 ROANOKE SQUARE.

FLOUR—The market is dull and inactive under the unfavorable accounts from Europe, we quote S. F. $8¼; Extra $9; Family 9¼ @ 9½.

CORN—White and mixed 75 @ 78 cts.; no sales yellow.

COTTON—Dull sale of 9 cents.

STAVES—In good demand; $56 for Pipe; 43 @ 44 for W. O. Hhd.; $36 @ 38 for R. O. Hhd.; 28 @ 30 for Bbl.

SUGAR—P. R. 9¾ @ 9¾; N. O. 5 @ 8¼; Cuba 4¾ @ 5 cts.; Refined Crushed and Pulverized, 9¼ @ 9¾; Loaf 10 cts.; Clarified in barrels 8¼ a 8¾; Coffee crushed 7¾ @ 8 cents.

COFFEE—Rio 11¼ @ 12 cts.; Java 14 @ 15 cts.; no Laguira in Market.

RICE—Scarce 5 @ 6¼ cts.

MOLASSES—N. O. Molasses, 32 @ 33 cts.; Cuba 25 @ 27 cts.

CANDLES—Mould 14 @ 15 cts.; Adamantine 25 @ 28 cts.

BACON—Western Bacon sides 8¼ @ 8¾ cts.; Smithfield and N. C. Hoground, dull at 8½ @ 9 cts.

GUANO—In lots of 1 Ton, or less $30; 5 tons or less than 10, $48; 10 tons or over $46; protected by the Peruvian Government.

FAYETTEVILLE, Feb. 25.

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday the receipts of FLOUR reached near 1,000 barrels. On Monday sales were made at $7 75 to $7 25 for super. Since that day the principal sales were at $7 to $7 10.

COTTON is lower—sales at 9 cents per lb for best.

CORN is in good demand at $1 10 to $1 15.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE 54 to 56 cents per gallon.

Carolinian.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 25.

TURPENTINE—Continues without change in price and receipts light. Further sales yesterday of 300 bbls., and this morning of 450 do., at $1 15 for yellow dip, $3 32 for virgin, and $2 85 for hard; 290 lbs.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—In this article we note sales yesterday of 223 bbls. at 62 cents ₱ gallon. No sales this morning that we hear of. The supply in first hands is very light, and generally held at 62 cents and upwards.

ROSIN—No sales that we know of—common is held at $1 @ $1 10 for small and large size bbls.

TAR—Is in good supply, and sells quick at our quotation. Sales yesterday and to-day of 300 bbls. at $2 15 ₱ bbl.

BACON—3000 lbs. N. C. Bacon sold this morning at 9¼ cents ₱ lb. for hog round.

CORN—A boat load of 500 bushels received yesterday and sold at 90 cents ₱ bushel.

POTATOES—100 bbls. Irish Potatoes (damaged) sold at auction yesterday at prices ranging from 90 cents to $1 25 ₱ bbl.

TIMBER—Sales of three rafts at $30, 32 @ 39 25 ₱ M.

Journal.

TWO BUILDERS.—PROPOSALS, IN WRITING, are invited until the 15th day of March next, to build a BRICK JAIL for the County of Pitt.

No Proposal will be received except for the work entire.

SPECIFICATIONS.

JAIL—24 by 36 feet.—FOUNDATION on clay to be of brick and 28 inches thick to the sleepers.

FIRST STORY—Brick, 20 inches thick, scantling 6 in. and plank 2 in

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS AT RALEIGH.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage Lines at and from Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL,—(By Railroad.)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 6½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

SOUTHERN MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 3 p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

WESTERN MAIL,—(By Four-horse Coaches,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 8 a. m.
Arrives daily, ... at 2½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 8 a. m.)

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves Sunday and Wednesday ..... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday ..... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 p. m.)

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Four-horse Coach.)—
Leaves daily, (except Sunday,) ..... at 7 a. m.
Arrives daily, (except Monday,) ..... at 11 p. m.
(Mail closes at 7 p. m.)

TARBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, ... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, ... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.)

ROXBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Horse,)—
Leaves Friday, ... at 12* m.
Arrives Friday ..... at 9 a. m.
(Mail closes Friday at 12 m.)

THE FOLLOWING SCHEDULE HAS BEEN ordered by the Post Master General, and goes into operation on this Road to-day:

Leave Raleigh at 8 A. M., and reach Weldon at 1 P. M., in time for the Express train to Wilmington.
Leave Weldon at 1½ P. M., and reach Raleigh at 6½ P. M.
Office Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Co. } 84—
September 6th, 1853. }

WILSON & GRICE,
GENERAL COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
No. 11, High Street and Pierce's Wharf,
Portsmouth, Va.,

Give their personal and prompt attention to the Sale and Forwarding of Produce and Merchandize of every description, and make liberal consignments.

REFERENCES.
Geo. W. Mordecai, Esq., Raleigh.
Messrs. W. H. & R. S. Tucker, Raleigh.
" King, Thomas & Barrow, Louisburg.
" R. N. & D. C. Herndon, Oxford.
Hon. Weldon N. Edwards, Warren County.
Col. S. S. Royster, Granville.
Messrs. Jno. White & Co., Warrenton.
" Montgomery & Plummer, Warrenton.
Col. Walter Gwynn, Chief Eng. Central Rail Road.
SAMUEL M. WILSON. GEO. W. GRICE
May 2d, 1853. 43—1y.

$20 REWARD.—RANAWAY ABOUT THE 20th of December last my negro boy DENNIS. Said boy is black, about five feet six inches high—has been staying for the last two years at Williams & Haywood's Drug-Store. I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver him to me, or confine him in Jail.
W. G. STRICKLAND.
January 27, 1854. 22—6t.

JUST TO HAND.—5,000 PALMETTA, LANDRES Cigars, the choicest brand in the market.
5,000 Manuilla, El Sol, La Constancia,
10,000 assorted brands,
500 sup. Orinoco chewing Tobacco,
800 ass'd Smoking Tobacco.
Come and try us, and we feel confident we will give full satisfaction. F. MAHLER & CO.
January 30, 1854. 22—

STEAM ENGINE AND CIRCULAR SAW MILL FOR SALE!—The subscriber having made other arrangements now offers for sale a No. 1, twenty-four horse-power, STEAM ENGINE and SAW MILL, which he warrants to be inferior to no Engine of the same capacity. As the Engine and Saw Mill have been fully tested, he deems it unnecessary to say more than to refer persons wishing to purchase to Messrs. Silas Burns, Albert Johnson, or any other competent Machinist.
THEO. H. SNOW.
Raleigh, Dec. 15, 1853. 13—tf.

WHOLESALE TRADE FOR MARCH 1852. OUR SPRING STOCK of *Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy Dry Goods*, is now complete. The assortment is large and commanding. Country Merchants are invited to call and examine styles and prices, feeling confident that we can offer as great inducements as any Jobbing House, North or South.
STEVENSON & WEDDELL.
Sycamore street, Petersburg, Va. 24—

ROBINSON & CO'S SHOES.—KID AND MOrocco High cut Walking Shoes.
Kid and Morocco High cut Slippers.
Ladies' Winter Gaiters.
Childrens Goat Bootees.
Misses' " "
Ladies' " "
For sale by J. BROWN.
Raleigh, Oct. 18th, 1853. 96—

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Chatham and New Hanover. He is to be found at the office formerly occupied by the late Hon. Will. H. Haywood, Jr.
Raleigh, January 8, 1854. 13—w&sw3m.

DRESS GOODS.—PRINTED & FANCY BERAGES Lawns, Organdi and Printed Cambrics,
Plaid Ginghams and Silk Lustors,
Black Groe DeRhine Silk and Plain black DeLaine,
Cambric, Jacknonette, Swiss, Checked, Mull and Nansuck Muslins, a great variety,
Black and White and Fancy Berages DeLaines.
J. BROWN.
Raleigh, 1852. 34—

SUPERIOR GREEN TEA.
Superior Black Tea.
Gunney and Hemp Bagging.
Bale Rope and Twine. For sale by
J. BROWN.
Raleigh, Oct. 18th, 1853. 96—

JUST ARRIVED AT F. MAHLER'S & CO.
3 doz. Buffaloetongues—a fine article,
200 " Smoked Beef,
200 " Superior Gochen Cheese,
30 boxes Layer and Bunch Raisins, in halfs, quarters and eights,
20 do. Currants, Lemons, Figs, Brandy Peaches, Pickles,
10 Packages Brown Stout, and Scotch Ale,
1 tierce new Rice, superior Vinegar—&c., &c.
☞ Call and see.
Raleigh, Feb. 1, 1854. 22—

UNION HOTEL, CLARKSVILLE, Va.—THIS HOTEL is situated on Main Street, convenient to the business part of the town. The Proprietors have recently erected, upon their premises, a large and commodious brick building, containing eleven comfortable rooms, which, with the old buildings, will enable them to furnish good accommodations for any number of visitors.
Determined to minister to the comfort of their guests by every means in their power, they respectfully solicit the patronage of the public.
FINCH & BOYD, *Proprietors.*
Jannary 16, 1854. 19—1y.

WENTWORTH MALE ACADEMY.—THE Trustees of this Academy take pleasure in announcing to the public that they have secured the services of Rufus H. Smith, a gentleman of considerable experience in teaching and extensively known as a thorough teacher. The Academy is a fine new building. Wentworth is a remarkably healthy place and happily suited in every respect for the establishment of a permanent school of high character. The Spring Session opens on the 1st MONDAY in February.
Board, in good families for a large number of Students at $5,00 per month—lights, fuel, washing and servants' hire included.
Tuition from $7,50 to $15.
By order of the Trustees,
JAMES IRVIN, Sec'y
January 2, 1854. 16—4t.

OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE.—THE NEXT Session will commence on the first Monday in January, 1854.

RATES TUITION (PAYABLE ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.)

For Reading, Writing, with the first rudiments of English Grammar and Geography,	$10,00
English Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic,	12,50
For any thing higher,	15,00
For the College Classes, (without any extra charge for the Languages,)	20,00
EXTRA EXPENSES.	
Music on Piano,	20,00
Use of Instrument,	3,00
The same on Guitar,	
Drawing and Painting,	12,00
Oil Painting,	15,00
Needle Work,	5,00
Board per month,	8,00
Washing per month,	1,00

Musical Soirees will be given during each term.
T. T. GRANDY,
Sec'y of Board of Trustees.
December 19, 1853. 10—1yw.

THE MACON HOUSE, NAMED IN HONOR of the late Nath'l. Macon, of North Carolina, in the town of Portsmouth, near the Depot of the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, and the Steam Packet landing, is now open for the reception of guests.
JESSE PARKER, *Manager.*
January 25, 1854. 21—6m.

EATON'S FORM BOOK.—A BOOK OF PRACtical Forms, with Explanatory notes and references to authorities; intended as a manuel to the practising lawyer in the State of North Carolina, by Wm. Eaton, Jr.
For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, Feb. 11, 1853 26—

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.—The subscriber has on hand the largest stock of Farming Implements to be found in the State, embracing horse powers which have taken the first premiums at the late Fair, held in Baltimore and this city; wheat Threshers, wheat Drills, seed Sowers, corn Planters, Corn shellers of every kind, to shell from 800 to 1500 bushels per day, which are sold low, and warranted fully equal to any to be found in the Union; straw cutters for hand and horse power, hominy Mills, Grist mills capable of grinding 20 bushels of good meal per hour; Corn Cob Crushers, Vegetable Cutters, Fan mills, some of which have taken 54 premiums with several medals and certificates of their pre-eminence over all others; Harrows of every size and shape. Cultivators for one and two horses, with wrought and cast iron and reversable steel teeth, Cotton and Tobacco Cultivators, Plows of all patterns for one, two, three and four horses, as large and desirable an assortment as can be found in any house north or south, with 40 tons of Plow Castings to suit; ox Yokes, ox Bows, Yoke irons, Bow pins, whiffle Trees, Trace Chains, Ox and Log Chains, Axes, Grub hoes, wedges, Drag and Cultivator Teeth, spades, shovels, Forks, (some worth $6 each,) Garden Tools, hoes, Garden Plows and Cultivators, Chain Pumps, Cast Iron Pumps, Garden Engines, Post-hole Augers, Bull Rings, Ox Balls, Butter Churns, with every other desirable Implement for the Farm, to be found in any Agricultural House north or south, with many other desirable goods, viz: Bar Iron of all sizes for the farm, blacksmith, ship wright, carriage makers, &c. &c.; bellows, anvils, vices, stocks and dies, hand and sledge hammers, blast pipes, cart boxes, carriage axles and springs, couldrons and other hollow castings, grindstones framed and not framed, with friction rollers for same, &c., with a large lot of superior green and black teas, cigars, white and colored carpet warp, hemp twine for sturgeon nets, wrought and cut nails, ship and boat spikes, with a great many other goods, which cannot be enumerated in an advertisement. All in want, are invited to call and supply themselves on the best terms.
S. MARCH.
Norfolk, Va.,'Dec. 15, 1853. 10—

NEW ARRIVAL OF SPRING GOODS AT THE BAZAAR!!—White, Buff, Brown, Mottled, Plaid, Striped and Planters' Linen Coats; White and Buff Grass Coats; Drab, Blue and Mottled Croton Coats; Black and Fancy Alapaca Coats; Plaid and Fancy Cassimere Coats; Black Summer Cloth and Cassimere Sacks, half Sacks and Frocks; Tweeds, Cashmeretts and Anglias Sacks; Planters' Linen, Plaid, White, Striped, Mottled, Linen, and Cassimere Pants in great variety. Sontag, Cassimere, Silk and Linen Vestings, Quiltings and Weltings Vestings, rich styles. A large assortment of Lawn and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Plain and Fancy Borders. Silk and Lisle Embroidered Cravats; Plain and Fancy Lawn Cravats; Fancy Silk Cravats. Alexander's and Chossin's White and Colored Kid Gloves; Black, Lisle and Linen Gloves; Washed Norway Gloves; Fine Doe Gloves; Black Colored Silk Gloves; Plaid and Striped Silk and Cotton Half Hose Gloves. We are weekly receiving large supplies selected from the most desirable styles in the market, which we warrant made equal to custom work in fit and finish.
Our furnishing Department comprises every new and fashionable article necessary for a regular outfit, which will be sold at the lowest market prices by
A. S. SHAFER & CO., Clothing Bazzaar,
Sycamore Street.
Petersburg, April 28, 1852. 47—

1854. SPRING SUPPLIES OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—W. H. ADDINGTON & CO., would call the attention of every Merchant in Virginia and North Carolina to their *Wholesale stock of Boots and Shoes*, offered for sale at reasonable prices, on a credit of 6 months, at their Large New Store, No. 37, Main Street.
The stock consists in part as follows, viz:
10,000 pair Men's Kip Brogans, various qualities,
8,000 " Gent's Calf and fine Wax Leather Bootees,
2,000 " Men's split Brogans,
1,000 " Gent's Calf Oxford ties,
3,000 " " Fancy Gaiters, Patent Leather Shoes and other fashionable style of Dress Shoes,
2,500 " Men's fine Calf Boots, long legs.—Also Kip Boots, all qualities,
3,000 " Women's peg Buskins, different kinds,
1,000 " " sewed " Calf and Goat Skin, prime,
15,000 " Ladies' Gaiter Boots, Jenny Lind Shoes, and other Fancy styles of Ladies' Shoes,
10,000 " Women's cheap Morocco Shoes, various kinds,
4,000 " Misses and Children's Shoes, all kinds,
2,000 " Boys and Youths Bootees, &c.
W. H. ADDINGTON & CO., have just added $100,000 worth of Boots and Shoes to their Spring stock—it will be found very complete, and they hope every Merchant will call and examine their stock.
Terms—6 months credit.
W. H. ADDINGTON & CO.
Norfolk, Feb. 7, 1853. 24—

INDIA RUBBER SHOES.—JUST RECEIVED AT THE LADIES' SALOON, Norfolk, Va., 100 cases India Rubber Shoes, which is a part of our Fall orders. This stock of Rubbers is of the very best quality, and will be warranted not to be affected by any temperature of the weather. It consists of Men's India Rubber Boots, short legs, long legs, and some extra long legs, for Wading and Fishing.
Men's India Rubber Shoes, Clogs, Slippers, Sandals, &c.
Women's India Rubber Boots, Bootees, Buskins, Slippers, Sandals, Clogs, and Over Gaiters.
Ladies' fine India Rubber Shoes, Slippers, Sandals, &c., of the most beautiful and delicate make.
A new style of Gossamer Rubbers for Ladies' have been just received also at the Ladies' Saloon. There has never been any thing like them out before, and as we are the Agents for the Manufacturer no other dealer in Norfolk or in the States of Virginia and North Carolina can sell them unless purchased through our House.
The Merchants of Norfolk, Portsmouth, Petersburg and Richmond as well as those country Merchants from Virginia and North Carolina can be supplied at Manufacturers' prices at the Ladies' Saloon, with the goods from this celebrated Factory. They are superior in point of durability, beauty and style to any others that are now made in this country.
The goods are now open for inspection, and orders are respectfully solicited.
The Ladies' Saloon is at No. 37, Main street, Norfolk, Va., Sign of the Large Plate Glass Windows.
W. H. ADDINGTON & CO.,
Norfolk, Va.
September 9th, 1853. 81—

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.—WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD, are now receiving large additions to their stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS, WINDOW GLASS, PERFUMERY, &c., &c., from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.
Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.
Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.
Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.
We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.
Raleigh, April 28, 1851. 94—

If you want a Cheap Bargain Call at the New FANCY STORE.

[BETWEEN MESSRS. POMEROY AND PORTER'S Sign of Big Boot.]

THE SUBSCRIBERS TAKE GREAT PLEASURE TO inform the public that they have just received a large lot of Goods in their line, which they offer at the lowest prices, such as they hope will ensure them a share of the public patronage.
FANCY GOODS.—Fine French and German Reticules, Ladies Work-boxes, Velvet, Pearl, Silver and embossed Portemonnies, India-rubber round, Tucking and Dressing Combs, French China Coffees, Glass and China Vases, Children Tea Setts, Kid, Wax, China and India-rubber Dolls, Crying Babies, ass't Baskets, Hair, Tooth, Shaving, Cloth, Nail, and Comb Brushes, China Tea Setts, Toilet Setts, ass't Perfumeries, Fancy Soaps, Snuff-boxes, Mirrors, Wostenholms, Pocket Cutlery, Musical Instruments, Umbrellas, Canes, Whips, &c.
GUNS AND PISTOLS.—Guns, ass't from $5 to $40. Brass and Steel Pistols, Allen's Self-cocking Pistols, Maynard's new patent and Colt's Revolvers, Powder-flasks, Shot-bags, Game-bags, Leather Gun Covers, &c.
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.—Upmann Londres, Ambroisa, Fortuna, La Union, La Parra, all Havanna's, El Aguila, Ariana—Eo Principie Cigars. Smith's superior and Jenny Lind Chewing Tobacco. Gail's celebrated Smoking Tobacco, and Meerschaum bowls, long and short Pipes, &c.
CONFECTIONARY AND GROCERIES.—A well selected Stock. Toys, &c., a general assortment.
F. MAHLER & CO.
Raleigh, Oct. 3, 1853. 92—

SEPTEMBER.—FALL, 1853.—SAMUEL H. MARKS & SON would respectfully inform their customers and the trade generally, that they are now receiving by sundry packets and steamers their usual extensive assortment of CONFECTIONARY, FANCY ARTICLES, FRUITS, CIGARS, &c., selected in person by one of the firm, who has just returned from a Northern tour. They are also daily expecting an arrival of GERMAN, FRENCH and ENGLISH FANCY GOODS, of their own importation, which will make their assortment one of the largest and most complete now offered in this market. North Carolina and Virginia Merchants, may rely upon getting every article of the very best quality, and upon the most pleasing terms.
Petersburg, Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

Notice to North Carolina & Virginia Merchants!

STEVENSON & WEDDELL, IMPORTERS AND Jobbers of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, *Petersburg, Va.* Now offer to the trade, a large and commanding assortment of British and Continental Goods, together with a large stock of Domestic Fabrics, purchased before the recent advance in prices.
Merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine our assortment, as we feel confident we can offer as great inducements to purchasers as can be found in this or *any other market.*
N. B. Orders promptly Attended to.
Petersburg, Va., Sept. 6. 86—

WARRENTON FEMALE INSTITUTE.—The 26th semi-annual Session of this Institution will commence on the 1st MONDAY in January, 1854.
Pupils will be received at any time during the Session and charged only from the time of entrance. For Circulars and further particulars apply to the Principals,
GRAVES & WILCOX,
Warrenton, N. C.
December 16, 1853. 9—3m.

A NEW SUPPLY OF PICTURES, WITH AND without Frames; also Gilt Mouldings of every description, for sale at the MUSIC STORE.

NORTH-CAROLINA MUTU'L INSURANCE COMPANY, *Raleigh*.—This Company has been in successful operation for more than seven years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.
Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in country risks and its present Capital is over Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.
The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company, has been less than one-third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.
The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year:

DIRECTORS.

Jos. G. B. Roulhac,	of Raleigh.	John Cox, Edenton,
C. W. D. Hutchings,		Joshua Bonner, Salem,
Jno. R. Williams,		J. H. Pool, Elizabeth City,
John Primrose,		F. F. Fagan, Plymouth,
H. D. Turner,		Alex'r Mitchell, Newbern,
S. W. Whiting,		W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough,
T. H. Selby,		H. B. Williams, Charlotte,
Geo. McNeil, Fayetteville,		John B. Barrett, Milton,
J. G. Weight, Wilmington,		A. T. Summy, Asheville.
Jas. E. Hoyt, Washington,		
James Sloan, Greensboro',		

All Directors are authorised to receive applications.

OFFICERS.

J. G. B. Roulhac, *President,*
Henry D. Turner, *Vice-President,*
S. W. Whiting, *Treasurer,*
John C. Partridge, *Secretary,*
John H. Bryan, *Attorney,*
J. Hersman, *General Agent,*
S. W. Whiting, } *Executive Committee.*
Jno. R. Williams, }
John Primrose, }

All communications in reference to Insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.
JOHN C. PARTRIDGE, *Secretary.*
Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1853. 19—

GREENSBOROUGH Mutual INSURANCE COMPANY.—The cost of Insurance on the Mutual plan is but a small sum, compared with a joint stock company. This company being located in the Western part of the State, consequently much the larger portion of the risks are in the West, very many of which are in the country.
The Company is entirely free from debt; have made no assessments, and have a very large amount in cash and good bonds, and is therefore confidently recommended to the public.
At the last Annual Meeting the following Officers were elected for the ensuing year:
JAMES SLOAN, *President.*
S. G. COFFIN, *Vice President.*
C. P. MENDENHALL, *Attorney.*
PETER ADAMS, *Secretary and Treasurer.*

DIRECTORS:

James Sloan,	Dr. S. G. Coffin,
Dr. J. A. Mebane,	Jamestown.
C. P. Mendenhall,	William A. Wright,
Wm. S. Rankin,	Wilmington.
Rev. C. F. Deems,	Dr. C. Watkins,
James M. Garrett,	Carolina F. College.
Jed. H. Lyndsay,	John I. Shaver,
W. J. McConnell,	Salisbury.
Greensborough.	John H. Cook,
E. F. Lilly,	Fayetteville.
Wadesborough.	J. J. Biggs,
W. P. Moore,	Raleigh.
Newbern.	Robert E. Troy,
H. H. Burwell,	Lumberton.
Henderson.	Dr. Rob't H. Scales,
J. L. Bridgers.	Lenox Castle.
Tarborough.	
Geo. T. Cooke, Raleigh, *Agent.*	PETER ADAMS, *Secretary.*
William H. Cumming, *General Agent.*	

December 12th, 1853. 8—1y.

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—*Office, Raleigh, N. C.*—This Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.
The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5,000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for two-thirds their value.

OFFICERS.

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, *President.*
Wm. D. Haywood, *Vice President.*
James F. Jordan, *Secretary.*
Wm. H. Jones, *Treasurer.*
Quentin Busbee, *Attorney.*
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, *Examining Physician.*
J. Hersman, *General Agent.*

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.
Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to
JAMES F. JORDAN,
Secretary.
Raleigh, April 28th, 1850. 51—

CASWELL MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—This Company, chartered at the last session of the General Assembly of North Carolina, and located in the town of Milton, has been fully organized, and is now prepared to receive applications for Insurance on Houses, Furniture, Goods, Factories, &c. The terms will be the same as those of the other Mutual Fire Insurance Companies of the State.
All applications must state the location and situation of the buildings and other property on which Insurance is desired.
The undersigned has been appointed General Agent for this Company, and he is also the Agent for the Ætna Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, and the Hartford Insurance Company, located in the same place.
All applications for Insurance or local Agencies to be addressed to Willie J. Palmer, *Secretary*, or the subscriber.
NATHANIEL J. PALMER.
Milton, N. C., April 15th, 1853. 43—tf.

☞ The STANDARD OFFICE is being thoroughly re-fitted with an extensive assortment of New and Beautiful TYPE, of every description, and suited to all qualities and kinds of work—New PRESSES, and every other appliance requisite in the execution of the best quality of work at the greatest speed.
Raleigh, *July* 30, 1853.

A CARD.—THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING DETERmined to fix his permanent residence in Raleigh, begs leave to offer his services to parents and principals of Schools for teaching Music and the modern languages and for tuning Pianos. As a guarantee of his qualifications he has a diploma from the University of Heidelberg, and testimonials from Oakland College, at Bloomfield, N. J., where he has taught with great success for the last four years; and is permitted to refer those, who would favor him with their patronage to the Rev. Dr. Mason, rector of the Episcopal Church, and to Mr. W. D. Cooke, principal of the Deaf and Dumb Institution.
He is to be found at his residence in the brickhouse of the North-east corner of the lot owned by Mr. Geo. W. Mordecai, or at the Store of F. Mahler & Co., on Main street, where any communications to him may be left.
JOHN BAUER.
Raleigh, January 12, 1854. 18—tf.

CARAWAN'S TRIAL.—TRIAL OF THE REV. Geo. W. Carawan for the murder of Clement H. Lassiter before the Superior Court of Law of Beaufort County, N. C., Fall Term, 1853, together with a sketch of the murderer's life and the tragical termination of the trial—his attempt, in presence of the Court, to shoot one of the counsel who appeared against him on the trial, and then killing himself; also the arguments of the counsel, with seven engravings.
For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, Jan. 27, 1854. 22—

HENRY T. CLAWSON, COACH AND CARriage Manufacturer. Also, Manufacturer to Bent Felloes, Shafts, Hubs, Spokes, Poles, Spring Bars, &c., warranted the best quality of Timber.
All manner of Coach work executed in the best style of the art.
Repairing done in the neatest manner and on the shortest notice.
Franklinton, Franklin County, N. C. 97—

$20 REWARD.—RANAWAY FROM THE Subscriber, in the month of May last, a negro slave named PAUL, aged about 25 years, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, with a large mouth and fine teeth—weighs about 160 or 165 pounds. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me at Raleigh.
M. A. BLEDSOE.
Raleigh, August 25, 1852 81—tf.

HATS.—SUPERIOR BLACK MOLESKIN, SEPTEMber style,
1 Case Cassimere Hats for Winter,
Mexican and other Fancy Hats,
Good Wool Hats for Farmers, &c.
J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville Street.
Raleigh, Sept. 26, 1853. 90—

WORKMEN WANTED.—THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to employ a Painter and Trimmer on Carriages; also two wood workmen—a Body-Maker and Wheelwright. The best wages and constant employment will be given. Address the subscriber at Pittsborough, Chatham, N. C. WM. D. KIRKSEY.
January 14, 1854. 18—tf.

STRAYED from the Subscriber, on the 23d instant, a GREY HORSE, about 10 years old. He was purchased last June from a gentlemen living in Raleigh, and when last heard from was making his way in that direction. Any information respecting said horse will be thankfully received, by JOHN P. TURNER.
Four miles west of Enfield, Halifx County, N. C.
Jan. 26, 1854. 23—5t.pd.

GARDEN AND GRASS SEEDS, FOR 1854. The Subscriber has just received his supply of Garden, Grass and other Seeds for the growth of 1854, of *every variety*. Gardeners and others are requested to make an early call, in order to get whatever kinds they may want. All Seeds warranted to be *fresh and genuine.*
P. F. PESCUD.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.—This Company, as its name indicates, is upon the *mutual principle*, and embraces two distinct departments, to wit: Life Insurance and Trust departments. This attractive combination offers to Policy holders double the ordinary security, without destroying their right to a full participation in the entire profits of the Company. Premiums will be received, in cash, either annually, semi-annually or quarterly, as may be agreed upon at the time the Policy is issued.
In the TRUST DEPARTMENT, or Deposit System, the payments made to the Company are entirely optional with the Depositor, as regards the amount and the time at which they are made. A party may pay in as much or as little (not less than one dollar,) and as often as may be convenient for him, without any obligation upon him to continue his payments—and may withdraw them at his pleasure.
So that, on the plan of this Company, there is created at one and the same time an Assurance *payable at death—a fund available in sickness*—and *a provision for old age.*
☞ See pamphlets furnished by the Company.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY:

DIRECTORS.

Ralph Gorrell,	John M. Logan,
Lyndon Swaim,	D. P. Weir,
John A. Gilmer,	E. W. Ogburn,
D. F. Caldwell,	Robert M. Sloan,
Richard Greene,	Robert P. Dick,
David McLean,	Henry B. Elliott.
Richard Sterling,	

OFFICERS.

President—Ralph Gorrell,
Vice-President—Lyndon Swaim,
Secretary and *Treasurer*—D. P. Weir,
Attorney—John A. Gilmer,
Examining Physician—Edwin Watson, M. D.,
Consulting Physicians—D. C. Mebane, M. D.; J. L. Cole, M. D.; D. P. Weir, M. D.
General Agent—William H. Cumming.
*** Any information relative to the Company may be had by addressing D. P. WEIR,
Secretary and Treasurer.
February 17, 1853. 27—tf.

NORTH-CAROLINA & NORFOLK,—THE PRACTICAL HATTERS would respectfully call the attention of the "Trade" and "Dealers" to their stock of SPRING AND SUMMER HATS,
the largest and best that has ever been offered in Norfolk, and not surpassed by any, and at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction. They are confident that Merchants will find it to their advantage to call before making their purchases. Those that are willing to extend to us their patronage may rely on having Goods, whether of our own Manufacture or Imported, as Fashionable, Fine and Cheap as any Northern Jobber. We earnestly request Merchants to call and be *convinced* that we are prepared and *will* furnish every thing in our line on the best terms.
Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets in great variety. Canes and Umbrellas wholesale.

CEPHALOMETRON!

This beautiful instrument is considered one of the greatest and most useful inventions of the age. It would be impossible, by the minutest description, to give a correct idea of its utility. Hats made by it will fit the most difficult heads, conforming to every protuberance and depression of the cranium, thus preventing the unpleasant feeling of a new Hat and painful headache. We could give you certificates of Physicians and the experience of the Trade, but prefer that all may examine for themselves. No one can properly appreciate its advantages without having one of our superior Hats.
☞ Hats made to order in the most fashionable manner, and without extra charge.
STEVENS & BUTT,
No. 7 Market Square,
Norfolk, Va.
May 11, 1853. 51—tf.

PETERSBURG CLOTHING BAZAAR.—The subscribers having purchased the entire interest of N. Perry in the above celebrated establishment, respectfully announce to the citizens of North-Carolina that they intend to relax no effort to retain the liberal patronage heretofore received from the numerous customers of the Bazaar in the Old North State.
Manufacturing as we do all our own CLOTHING, and one of the firm being constantly in the market, thus having facilities for purchasing our Cloths, Cassimeres, &c., at first hands, and consequently at the lowest rates, we are enabled to compete in prices with Northern houses, while our garments in point of style and workmanship, are not excelled by those of any other house in the State.
It is unnecessary to enumerate the articles of which our stock is composed; suffice it to say that in our rooms may be found every thing pertaining to men's wear, and furnishing goods of the most recent style and in great variety.
Our Custom Department is constantly supplied with the most desirable goods, and those preferring their garments made to order, can here find a large assortment to select from, and with an efficient force of workmen we can get up a single garment or an entire suit at very short notice. A good fit and perfect satisfaction guarantied in every instance.
Our Wholesale Rooms. Merchants visiting the City should not fail to look through our stock, as we have opened an exclusive Wholesale Room, and manufacture largely, expressly for this branch of our trade.
A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
(*Successors to N. Perry.*)
Petersburg, Va., May 5th, 1852. 52—

GREAT EXCITEMENT!—IF YOU WANT TO SAVE A COUPLE HUNDRED DOLLARS, send on your orders for *Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms and Worms:* also, Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper work, Brass, Machinery, &c.
The prices of Still-caps, Arms and Worms, are as follows:—(by the pound, 37 cents, or by contract)—

7 barrel Still-cap,	Arms and	Worms,	.....	$400
10	"	"	.....	485
12	"	"	.....	525
14	"	"	.....	585
15	"	"	.....	615
16	"	"	.....	650
20	"	"	.....	695
25	"	"	.....	750
30	"	"	.....	850
35	"	"	.....	900

All work will be warranted for 12 months, (fire and burning excepted.) His work will also be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh, at the shortest notice; and if I fail to deliver Stills in the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5 for each day lost to the purchaser.
JOSEPH WOLTERING.
Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 90—y.

Fall Trade, 1853.

P. F. PESCUD, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Perfumery, Cigars, &c., is now receiving the *largest* and *most commanding* stock, that he has ever offered to the trade, which will be sold on as reasonable terms as can be obtained at any similar establishment in the South. Physicians and Dealers are cordially invited to examine the quality and prices of my articles before buying elsewhere.
Mr. Pescud takes this occasion to thank those Physicians, Country Merchants, and Contractors who have encouraged his efforts to build up a Wholesale Drug business at Raleigh, and hopes the time is rapidly approaching when it will be a rare occurrence for Dealers to send North for supplies in his line.
☞ Send your orders, for Drugs, &c., P. F. Pescud, Raleigh, if you want them filled promptly, neatly packed, and forwarded with dispatch, *upon terms which will give satisfaction.* P. F. PESCUD.
September 12, 1853. 86—

REMOVAL OF THE BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.—The subscriber begs leave to inform his patrons, and the public in general, that he has moved from Wilmington Street, to the house lately occupied by F. Mahler as a fancy store, West side of the capitol.
Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore received, he solicits a continuance of the same, promising to use the very best materials and employ only superior workmen.
HENRY A. DEPKIN.
Raleigh, August 20th, 1853. 82—tf.

LOST.—ONE PROMISSORY NOTE, made Payable by R. D. ATKINSON & PHARAOH RICHARDSON to E. P. STEVENS, for Four Hundred and Fifty Dollars, and dated 12th of Novemuber, 1853. All persons are hereby forbid to trade for said Note, and the said Atkinson & Richardson are hereby forwarned from paying said Note to any person save myself.
B. R. HINNANT.
Smithfield, Jan. 7, 1853. 16—tf.

NOTICE.—ON MONDAY, 6th of MARCH NEXT, I shall offer for sale at the late residence of Peter Arrington, dec'd., at Hilliardston, on a credit of six months, the land on which the late deceased formerly resided; also, household and kitchen furniture, crop, stock of all kinds, plantation utensils, and all other articles sold at a former sale, the terms of which were not complied with. The purchaser of any of the above articles failing to comply with the terms of sale will be held responsible for the deficiency. Several negroes will be hired out on the same day, two of which are fellows.
THO'S. C. ARRINGTON *Ex'r.*
Nash, Feb. 8, 1854. 26—1d.

MORE DESIRABLE THAN EVER!!

JUST RECEIVED AT THE N. C. MUSIC STORE, the largest and most elegant assortment of new and fashionable Music that has yet been offered. Call and examine.
ALSO FOR THE LADIES. This day received a very extensive assortment of Perfumery, comprising extracts for the Handkerchief, for the Toilet, for the Hands, for the Teeth, for the Hair.
FOR THE GENTLEMEN. The Beard. There also, may be found the inimitable and delectable Upper Ten Extract.
The best assortment of STRINGS to be found in the State. Prices reduced.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. Accordeons, Violins, Banjos, Tamborines. Now opening at the
N. C. MUSIC STORE.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD.—Slaves are not permitted to travel on the Rail Road without a written permit from their owners. Duplicates should in all cases be given, as the Ticket Agents are instructed to retain one copy of every pass. JAMES M. POOL,
Ticket Agent.
Raleigh, January 6, 1854. 15—

CLOTHING AT REDUCED PRICES!—AS we intend leaving for New York on the 10th February for the purpose of superintending the getting up of our Spring and Summer Clothing, we will sell the remainder of our HEAVY WINTER GOODS at greatly reduced prices for CASH. E. L. HARDING